THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 6. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 9, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday, in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Philadelphia with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, Lace, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Prussian Paper Patterns. Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Works's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. No. 37, corner of Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept23m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BUNN, who takes the place of Miss Dover, graduated in Pittsburgh High School, while the subscriber was Principal, and her scholarship and experience as such, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 13th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the education of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug.18tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [junel6ly

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

[may20'69]y

THE same method of informing the public that the above have purchased and taken charge of the Brady's Bend Iron Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Shoreal, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of rolling to the satisfaction of their patrons. Their pile of four will compare favorably with that of the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

[may20'69]y

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Gill takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c., &c., at the cheapest rates of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

may 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Potter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the ferry to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

may20'69]y

B. N. E. PIERNOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinly's building, east of Public Square. mar.31:1y.

FOR SALE.—Fifty (50) shares of Stock of the National Bank of Beaver Co. Enquire at the Bank, New Brighton, Pa. [jan12:tm.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in Schuman's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

may6:tf

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept9:6tly.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

D. BRUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 2d street, Beaver, Pa., in room adjoining J. Wilson's office. Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Monies loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office, below the Court House.

april7:1y

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables me to work in a superior manner. Terms reasonable. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

[jan19:6m

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and contracts written and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Insurance, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office on Lead's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

[jan19:6m

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

{ M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 3d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of { J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law }

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

Over seven years experience as solicitors of Patents.] Between tenth and seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured with dispatch.

Consultations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and no fee collected *for advice in any case unless a patent is obtained.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and references. [aug 5 1y

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice, and built to the public for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, 2d.

BRIDGEWATER, BRIDGEWATER.

sept23:1y

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Sandles' Agricultural Steamer and Mower, Burrell, Star and Virginia Corn Shellers, Sinclair, Telegraph, Mummas, Climax, Gales copper strip, Shade, Hogan's and Self Sharpening Hay, Corn and Fodder Cutters. Hay Presses, Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair or Hogan Cutters. Be sure you see the name R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [jan21:1m.

HENRY LAPP.

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Wallace street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18.6m

Book Agents Wanted for

Struggles and Triumphs Of P. T. Barnum.

Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—With 250 Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It Embraces, FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failures, his Successful Enterprises, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences; replete with Humor, Anecdotes and entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from $5 to $20 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO. Publishers, Hartford, Conn. [jan13:3m]

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19,68.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 101 FIFTH ST., OPP. POST OFFICE,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNA.

sept15:1y.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for In a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.,

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c,

is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,

Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1865:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machines will do at about less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massillon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

MARANATH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb16:1f

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

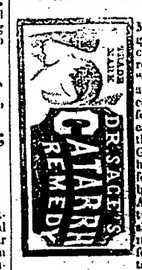
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Blank warrants for sale at the ARGUS office.



This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar3:1m:3m:s:m:d:n:dec.3m.

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY,

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES,

PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves Ast. J.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	12.55AM	8.45AM	3.45AM	3.15PM
Rochester	2.15	9.30	4.55	4.30
Beaver	2.56	10.01	12.45PM	5.06
Bellaire	6.15	11.15	1.25	6.30
Canton	9.20	2.21PM	4.35	9.45
Massillon	10.17	3.20	5.43	10.38
Orrville	11.00	4.05	6.19	11.38
Wooster	11.35	4.50	6.55	12.05
Mansfield	12.25	5.54	7.47	12.40
Crestline { A	1.00	6.40	8.00	1.10
Crestline { D	1.15	6.50AM	8.20	1.20
Bucyrus	1.40	7.25	8.55	1.50
Upper Sandusky	2.15PM	8.10	9.38	2.35
Forest	2.45	8.43	10.11	3.05
Lima	3.30	9.35	11.05	3.55AM
Van Wert	4.55	10.55	12.01	5.00
Fort Wayne	6.30	12.50	2.05AM	6.30
Warsaw	7.11	1.35PM	2.55	7.20
Plymouth	8.03	2.44	3.56	8.20
Valparaiso	9.08	3.55	5.07	9.30
Chicago	10.30	5.35	6.50	10.50

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago	4.30AM	6.30AM	5.05PM	9.07PM
Valparaiso	7.20	9.00	6.55	11.51 "
Plymouth	8.01	9.46	8.30	2.30AM
Warsaw	9.05	10.45PM	9.43	3.27
Columbia	10.55	12.53	11.37	4.53
Fort Wayne	11.30	1.55	12.10	6.00
Van Wert	1.15PM	3.50	1.35AM	7.18
Lima	2.25	5.03	2.33	8.20
Forest	3.33	6.40	3.40	9.40
Upper Sandusky	4.25	7.15	4.35	10.37
Bucyrus	5.15	8.06	5.47	11.48
Crestline { A	5.50	8.40	6.25	1.15
Crestline { D	6.50AM	8.50	6.35	1.25PM
Mansfield	7.30	9.39	7.11	2.05
Wooster	8.35	10.47	8.15	3.01
Orrville	9.05	11.22	8.47	3.37
Massillon	9.50	12.03	9.17	4.20
Canton	10.45	1.05	9.56	5.14
Bellaire	12.55	3.40	11.40	7.40
Salem	1.52	4.56	12.38	8.35
Rochester	3.30PM	6.30AM	2.03	9.59
Pittsburgh	3.15	7.00	2.55	10.55

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.20 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.35PM	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.30	12.48	3.48
Hudson	9.30	1.40	4.45
Ravenna	9.55	2.10	5.13
Alliance	11.00	3.19	6.00
Bayard	11.33	3.15	
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.35	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	8.55AM	3.55PM	
Bayard	10.25	5.10	
Alliance	11.20	6.35	7.35AM
Ravenna	12.08PM	6.11	8.15
Hudson	12.31	6.36	8.55
Euclid Street	1.42	7.19	9.56
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	7.25AM	1.50PM	6.30PM
Rockport	6.55	8.15	3.00	7.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.55	3.05	8.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25PM	4.55	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.46	5.16	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	2.20	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.25	3.35	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	1.55PM	3.50PM	
Rochester	7.35	3.55	5.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.33	5.48	
Wellsville	9.50	6.15	7.30	
Steubenville	10.50	7.05		7.05AM
Bridgeport	10.59	7.24		8.15
Bellair	11.10	7.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

J. PATTON, Superintendent, Allegheny City.

J. HAYES, Superintendent, Western Division, Alliance.

N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m. | Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 11.50a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 8.40pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jun2:1y.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Argus.

NIGHT ON THE OCEAN.

A thousand miles from the Irish coast,
Upon the Atlantic's boisom broad,
Our noble ship with steady sweep,
Glides o'er her watery road.

'Tis midnight, and old ocean giant
Is peaceful on her breast;
The denizens of the mighty deep,
Have gone to their nightly rest.

The treacherous waves have ceased to speak,
Slumber claims the solemn sea;
While thousands 'neath in silence sleep,
In death's embrace eternally.

No winds the sails and awnings flap,
No lights are on the sea;
The foam from the good ship's prow
Wakes to the sea a melody.

Softly forlathing in screnest joy,
With light of silvery hue,
The myriad shining stars peep out
Of heaven's sweet dome of blue.

To night they send their streams of light,
Ocean's trackless waste to mark;
As indistinct of worlds they glow
Like diamonds in the dark.

The bright moon now upward climbs,
Casting a bright way o'er the sea;
Catching the ocean fast asleep,
In all her ancient liberty.

How sweetly shines the queen of night,
Her beams the waters kiss;
The starry glints from heaven's light
Are reflected from the deep abyss.

Sleep on! thou peaceful being sleep,
Thou awful, grand, majestic sea!
Thou mighty half of this mighty ball,
Sleep on! for thou art great and free.

GALEN.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A NOVEMBER AFTERNOON.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

The wind off the Delaware was keen. It reddened the noses of the pretty young girls hurrying home up Chestnut street and brightened their eyes; their plaid cloaks and scarlet plumes fluttered; the red sunset glittered on the windows; people called gayly to each other as they passed; out of every area window came savory whiffs of dinner. The world to Sam Bender had never seemed more insultingly good humored.

'How d'ye like this show, Sam? smells wintorish, eh?'

'How goes it, Bender?'

'What's the good news, Sam?'

Bender turned at this. It was little Joe Houston, one of his fellow clerks, who had clapped him on the back.

'Good news? no good news," turning gruffling away. Yet he wished the fantastic little fellow would stay with him. He felt terribly alone—as he had never done before in all his life—things had reached such a narrow strait with him to-day.

'Tut, tut, Bender! You're morbid since you've been sick. Do you think you're the first man that's had typhoid?'

I've lost more than health. I find to-day Stouch stopped my salary after the first week.'

'Whew! But, after all, what's money, boy? Can sordid dust make the 'bosom's lord sit lighter on his throne?'' tapping his gaudy little waistcoat theatrically. 'Anyhow, I don't believe Stouch knew anything about it. It's that cursed old Morris.'

'What does that matter? It's gone. I have been saving for years to pay off the debts of the last three months, and the mortgage falls due to-morrow.'

'That's bad luck, indeed! Such a snug little house, too! How long have you lived there, Sam.'

'I was born in it. It's the Bender homestead. I've been saving ever since I was married, to pay off that mortgage. But now—'

'Mary's done her share of saving, too.'

Bender was silent a moment. 'I have no fault to find with my wife,' he said, coldly.

'No chance of renewal?'

'None. He is glad of the chance to foreclose.'

'Too bad, too, bad!' He was chewing his sandy mustache. Joe was always fidgetty and in motion. There's Kitty Stouch coming now. She's a brick of a girl! Know her? It would be worth a fellow's while to cut in there, hey? If you've nothing more to say, I'll join her, Sam,' his eager face growing as red as his hair as the young lady came near.

'I've nothing more to say.'

'By, then!' touching his cap and skipping off to the side of the large, calm eyed blonde who was abreast of them. Her heavy, lustrous silk brushed against Sam as she brushed by. When Houston joined her he spoke eagerly, motioning back to Sam; then they both laughed. What had induced Bender to make a confidant of the man? He cursed his own folly, looking after him as he went skipping along, light as a grasshopper. Yet he used to think Joe was soft hearted as a woman. But what did it matter to any man that he stood there ruined to day, the patient toil of years swept away in one blow? What did the world care? Or God? if there were a God. He looked for a few minutes stolidly over the heads of the gay, moving crowd into the cloudy sky.

Only a year ago Sam had been a rigid church member, teaching a class of boys in the Sunday School. He tried to teach them to trust in a living Christ, to trust in each other, constantly growing stronger himself from the teaching. Now—

It was not the loss of money. But that Mary should have turned from him.

He walked down the street, with his head on his breast. Then he came slowly back to the door of Saul's ware room. In a few minuets he could know the worst, and he would not shrink it.

He did not remember ever to have noticed this place particularly before. It was a seven storied, white marble building—the ware rooms above, and the ground floor occupied as a sale department. The manufacture was exclusively that of gas fixtures.

The windows, besides one of which he stood were filled with costly bronzes; the lofty ceiling of the room within glittered with chandeliers and lusters. Two or three of these great gewgaws would have paid for his home, he thought, bitterly. It was strange that, at that moment, when he was waiting to know if his wife were true or false to him, the loss of the home should have recurred to him. But it had become, through long years of waiting, of penny saving and self denial, semanis with Bender.

'Saul, Crompton & Saul'—he read the name of the firm over and over. The Sauls were merchant princes—Hicksite Friends. He knew their stately houses on Locust street. It was Crompton whom Morris, the overseer, had told him, with so meaning a smile, was a gay fellow, 'not to be trusted with so pretty a wife as your's, Bender.

It was only this morning that Morris had told him this, when he had crept down to the office for the first after his three months' illness. He felt, when he opened the office door, as if it were the ghost of Sam Bender who was going in, the strength was so drained out of his body. Then he had, for a long time, noticed the change in Mary—how pre occupied she was, silent, going about the house with her thoughts far off. He had not failed to note her long absences, even when he was still ill, and needed, or thought he needed, her constant care.

This thing had worked a deep change in him. Sam Bender was not the man to ask questions or chatter over his jealousy or wounded love.—He only put his wife coldly from him, a little space, and waited. At the most he fancied she had grown wearied of the sick room and sick man. But when she was put away from him, the soul seemed to grow weak in his weak body. They had been a peculiarly loving husband and wife.

That morning Morris had told him first of the stoppage of his salary.—'Very sorry, Mr. Bender; glad to have you back again in the works.—But the salary only went on for one week. Very true, Mr. Stouch has been in the habit of continuing back pay with some old retainers. But we are drawing in, sir, drawing in. The money market never was so tight.'

It was, as Bender walked away from the desk, that Morris called him back and asked him about Mary. 'A particular friend of young Crompton's eh?'

'My wife does not know him, nor do I.'

'Not. Better if you did, then,' with a serious look. 'Mrs. Bender does. I meet them sauntering along in the evening together frequently. Crompton's an active fellow. No wonder women like him for a friend. Irish, you know; gay, handsome, genial. Too attractive to be trusted with as pretty a woman as your wife, Bender, if you'll allow me to say it.'

'I will not allow you to say it, Mr. Morris. You don't know Mary, and are not capable of judging her. For my part, I am very glad if she has made a pleasant friend.'

Morris laid down his pen and came outside of the desk railing. 'Now, don't be offended and sulky, lad,' drawing him aside. 'I am an older man than you. I know women better. They are nervous and magnetic, especially high spirited, delicate women like your Mary, if that's her name. They grow tired of the jog-trot life at home, and the dull, daily talks with their husbands. They pine for some repetition of the old romantic, love making days. So they form a platonic friendship. That's the worst I ever suspected of your wife—a platonic friendship. But if she were my wife,' emphatically, 'I would as lief another man kissed her lips as paltered in that fashion with her heart.'

'I am afraid.' Coldly.

'Of course not. Oh, certainly not! I am sorry I mentioned it.'

'On the contrary, I am obliged to you for your interest in me. But you are mistaken.'

'Well, good day, Bender. You'll be on hand to-morrow? By the way, though, it was odd, now, that Mrs. Bender did not mention Crompton to you?'

He was not angry with Morris, though he had tried to blind him as he did. The old man wanted to save him—and her.

He did not go home again, though he had promised Mary to be back by noon. He told her he would bring the back salary with him, in time to pay off the pressing bills that after noon. He would draw the money from the savings bank, too, to clear the mortgage. But, on leaving Morris, he had gone wandering aimlessly about the streets, out to Fairmount at last, down between the great wheels over which the river rushed to be so easy to end it all! But Bender was a slow, phlegmatic man, not apt to be moved by any sudden temptation.

He came back to Chestnut street in the afternoon. Young Ward, one of the clerks of the savings bank, met him. 'Hello! Sam. You told me you meant to draw that little pile of yours to day. Bank's just closing. If you want it come aloug.'

'Yes, I suppose so,' following him. 'Going to clear your mortgage, eh? That's clever. Well, there you are,' counting out the notes and smiling over the counter. Sam smiled back at him. Then he went out and down to Saul & Crompton's. He would meet her there, if it was true; the devil whispered that in his ear as a certainty. He had been standing by the window for an hour when Joe Houston passed.

People went in and out of the show rooms; but Mary's slight figure, in the well worn brown suit, was not among them. He peered in now and then through the shining vista of gilt and colored glass, to see Crompton. He would know him at first sight—tall, genial and handsome.' There was no one like him among the dapper little clerks. It began to grow dark at last. He went in.

'Is Mr. Crompton in?'

'In his private office, sir. Second floor. Will you walk up?'

One of the clerks was coming down the stairs. 'He is engaged just now, Phil. A lady.'

'Will you wait sir,' said the first. 'Sit down,' pushing a stool toward him, seeing how white and weak he was.

'I'll go outside, in the air.'

'You may miss Mr. Crompton.—He comes down the private stairs often on the other street. Shall I send your name up?'

'No.'

He went out to the other street. He knew Crompton would come down the private stairs. He knew who would be with him. The door of this side entrance is narrow; there was a fruiterer's stall next to it. Standing in the shadow, Bender was almost concealed frow view.

Half an hour passed. The State House clock struck five. He moved to go away. After all, it might be but a devilish dream. Mary was at home, doubtless, watching at the window for him, with Jackey in her arms.

The door opened. There was a moment's pause, and then a man's voice:

'Take care! The stairs are dark. Give me your hand.'

A ringing rich voice, such as would belong to a genial, love making Irishman, softened now to a very tender inflection. Then there was a quick, light step upon the stairs. Bender had learned to know it years ago. They came out together on the pavement. Mary's dress almost touched her husband; it was her one good dress, the brown silk so long kept for church. She had a bit of blue chenille, too, twisted in and out of the coils of her black hair. It was many a day since she had taken that trouble to look fair in his eyes! They spoke together in a low tone, Crompton urging something which she faintly resisted. He prevailed at last, though.

'I will be there at nine, then?' raising his voice.

'At nine if you will,' she said gently.

'Will it be safe?'

'Oh, quite safe. He goes to bed early since his sickness. Poor old Sam!' with a nervous laugh.

'Shall I not go home with you now? It grows late.'

'No, no. We may be seen together.'

He field her hand in his a moment and then she was gone. Crompton stood still, looking after her. Bender came up the pavement and faced him. His face was so ghastly and menacing that the younger man drew back, and the air dfed on his lips which he was softly humming. The low sunlight fell on his elegantly dressed figure as he stood there—on the flushed, handsome face, with its full, redish beard and hair.

Sam halted, and then went on.

'Poor devil, I wonder whether women or whiskey have driven *him* mad,'' thought Crompton, beginning his tune again a moment after.

Bender went down toward Fourth street, with slow, resolute steps. His old strength seemed to have come back to him in the last half hour. Stopping at a large boarding house he sent in for Ward, the bank clerk. They had been old chums in Bender's bachelor days.

'Lend me your revolver, Horace; I'll be done with it by to-morrow. Mine is broken and I never bought another.''

'Of course.'' Ward vanished and reappeared in a moment. 'What are you going to shoot Sam—rats?''

Bender took the pistol and turned away without speaking. He had been deaf and blind to every sight or sound of the streets since Mary's voice rung in his ears. After he was gone his manner recurred to Ward as strange and unpleasant.

'I believe I'll go after him,'' he thought. But dinner was ready, and he turned back into the dark entry: and, being a feather headed young fellow, forgot the whole matter.

The pistol was not charged. Bender stopped at a shop on his way up street, and loaded it carefully. It was nearly dark when he reached his own steps.

Mary opened the door before he could touch it. She wore yet her silk dress and her pretty collar of fine lace; her hair was curled about her face; her cheeks were pink and hot; her liquid eyes brilliant with a new fire. He saw it all. What was it that Morris had said about their hunger for a repetition of the old love making days? She put up her mouth to be kissed, as usual, and when he passed her, hurried in after him, taking his hand.

'Poor old papa! He's tired! Go in, Jackey; don't worry father now.''

So skilled in deception already! She was leading him into the dining room, where supper was spread; but he put her quietly aside and passed up to his own room. She followed him. 'You are worn out. Why did you stay in the works all day?' coming behind him and putting her white hands on his shoulder as he sat staring into the fire. When he did not answer, she threw his head back on her breast and kissed his lips.

That kiss set fire to the smoldering madness within the man; but he was always quiet and grave. He looked her steadily in the eyes. How beautiful the face was that bent over him! Some dainty Ariel of a spirit looked out of it which he had never conquered or owned. He saw that clearly now.

She turned away from him at last, and busied herself about the room—went down and brought him up a cup of tea. The farce of playing the wife over, she became absent, as usual with her now; her thoughts far off. He took out the roll of notes and laid them down on the mantleshelf.

'There is the mortgage money.,

'Yes.' She did not brighten and flush as she would once have done. He remembered how often she had taken out her pencil and counted up these savings in a triumphant sum, drawing a little frame work of visits

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 9, 1870.

THERE is some confusion as to the exact means by which the Senate disposed of the nomination of Judge Hoar, but members of the Senate say they understand it by a vote of rejection direct—24 for and 33 against.

—The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of a large number of boats, to be thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, for the purpose of sending men into the Winnepeg settlement at the first opening of the spring.

PRESIDENT GRANT is decidedly opposed to appointing a man from the Southern Circuit on the Supreme Bench. An effort is being made to secure the appointment of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to whom the President offered several places in his Cabinet.

—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, arrived at New York from Havana Jan. 10th, reports that on Feb. 1st, at ten p. m. she collided with the steamship Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in six minutes. The crew were saved, except two firemen, George A. Coleman and James McCarty. Santiago de Cuba came into port leaking badly.

PRINCE ARTHUR left Washington city on Friday afternoon for Boston. He is to attend the Peabody obsequies at Peabody on Tuesday. There is no more truth in the report of an attempt to assassinate the Prince than the rumor of such a thing being intended. Several arrests were made. The Prince's friends deny the correctness of the story and the men reported under arrest profess to know nothing of it. The belief is general that it is a hoax.

GEN BUTLER, as chairman of the National Asylum of Disabled Soldiers some time ago made application for bounty due soldiers who had deserted during the rebellion, amounting to $400,000. The Treasury refused to turn over the money on the ground that the bounty was not due until the expiration of the term of service, and that as the men had deserted, their term had not expired. This decision has been affirmed by the Attorney General, and hence the money will not be paid over.

THE Freemasons of Beaver and vicinity, have furnished a room in the "big brick," *alias* a whole lot of other names, for their use. The furniture is of a good quality and the room presents a very attractive appearance. We have heard incidently that the fitting up of the apartment cost the order some twelve or fourteen hundred dollars. Quite a number of invited persons of both sexes spent an hour or two very pleasantly in the Hall on last Thursday evening. The formal dedication will take place on the evening of the 17th of February.

THE eighteenth annual Convention of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats of the U. S. was in session last week in Washington city, adjourned after a revision of the existing steamboat laws, and preparing a draft of a bill designed to serve as a codification of all the provisions which they deem best calculated to insure safety to life and property on board vessels propelled by steam. This proposed bill has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for consideration, and it is believed he will recommend its enactment by Congress.

THE managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, situated in Philadelphia, announce that there is room in the establishment for indigent deaf mutes between 10 and 20 years of age, who are citizens of Pennsylvania. This class of deaf mutes are maintained by the Commonwealth free of charge and application for admission can be made by letter, addressed to the Superintendent of the Institution. It may be mentioned that during the protracted period of war prices, the deficiency in the annual fund provided by the State for the support and education of her wards was made good by the voluntary offerings of the friends of the Institution. A department has been formed for the training of the vocal powers of the deaf semi-mute children and a separate teacher is to be placed in charge.

THE Reconstruction Committee on Thursday last heard General Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. General Ames expressed an apprehension that the restoration of the State would result in the release of Yerger, who is charged with killing Col. Crane, Mayor of Jackson. In answer to a question whether if restored Mississippi would remain loyal, he replied in effect that she would, for several years at least, as in addition to exercising military authority under the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, he had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes regardless of race or color. The Committee finally agreed to report a bill for the representation of Mississippi in Congress similar to the Virginia bill.

Details of the important battle of Moris de Juan Rodreques, between Jordan and Puello, on New Year's day, are received. According to the intelligence gathered purely from American and Spanish sources, the victory of the Cubans was complete and decisive. The main battle was fought at the point above named, one of the approaches to Guaymaro, the Cuban seat of Government. It lasted all day and ended with the retreat of Puello, after a loss of 1,200 to 1,600 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Cubans pursued and harassed the flying columns of the enemy until the latter reached Arago Hondo, where Puello entrenched himself and stood a siege of eleven days, suffering great privations and killing horses and mules for food. The approach of the Spanish commander General Gayeuluche induced the Cubans to raise the siege, and Puello escaped with the remnant of his army to the small seaport of Bayu, where Spanish vessels removed it to Nuevitas. A postscript adds: The rumor is that Puello has been seized by the enraged Spanish volunteers in Nuevitas and is a captive in their hands.

Additional details make Gen. Puello's defeat in Cuba more decisive than was represented by the first advices. He, it now seems, barely escaped total annihilation, saving the remnant of his column by a most rapid retreat from the field of battle to Arrogh Hondo, after losing 1600 men.

OFFICIAL information was received in Washington city, on Friday last, showing that the policy of the North German Confederation is in accord with that of the United States, and that Count Bismark, equally with our Government, is opposed to all who would weaken and degrade the central government of China by the application of force at ports at the discretion of those who command, without reference to Pekin or home government.

Secretary Fish on Friday morning last received the Chinese treaty with the official seals of the empire, ratification having been duly exchanged. The treaty was wrapped in yellow silk. The Secretary laid the package before the President on Friday last.

CONGRESS has been busy for some weeks past in endeavoring to perfect any army bill, by means of which, the expenses of the regular army will be reduced. During actual war army officers should be well paid for their perilous services, but in time of peace when there is scarcely anything for them to do, and when they stand in no more danger of being killed than a civilian, there is certainly no sense in paying general officers salaries that are frightful to contemplate.

The following is a list of such officers now in service, with the total annual compensation received by each as pay and allowances: Gen. W. T. Sherman, $18,780; Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, $14,003; Major-Gens. H. W. Halleck, $9,862; Geo. G. Meade, $9,342; Geo. H. Thomas, $9,624; W. G. Hancock, $9,735; J. M. Schofield, $7,432; Brig.-Gens. J. McDowell, $7,428; P. St. George Cooke, $7,605; J. Pope, $7,962; O. O. Howard, $5,655; A. H. Terry, $6,665; E. O. C. Ord, $5,999; E. R. S. Canby, $5,935; C. C. Augur, $6,959; E. D. Townsend, $6,962; Joseph Holt, $5,382; M. C. Meigs $5,902; A. B. Eaton, $6,110; J. K. Barnes, $5,798; R. W. Brice, $5,584; A. A. Humphreys, $6,906; A. B. Dyer, $5,962.

The country has no need of the services of more than the one-half of these generals at the present time, and if that number were mustered out, and the remainder given about one-half the pay they are now receiving, a very large sum of money would be saved by the operation, and the public service would sustain no injury thereby. We hope therefore that Congress will pass a bill during its present session, cutting down the general officers' roster to the actual wants of the service, and then put that department, along with the others, on a retrenching basis.

STATE Treasurer Mackey was a witness before the Treasury investigating committee at Harrisburg last week, and on being asked whether he had ever realized anything in the way of interest on the unexpended balance, refused to answer. This refusal on his part to answer so plain a question, looks very bad, to say the least of it.

Sections 70, 71 and 72 of the Criminal Code of Pennsylvania, provide:

"That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county or township shall loan out, either with or without interest, any money or securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. *For depositing* money entrusted to him in any bank, or with any individual or association of individuals, by which such deposit, the penalty is $1,000 fine and one years imprisonment. *Any person* aiding, abetting, advising, or being a party to such acts is made liable, on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years."

In view of the fact that Mr. Mackey declined to tell whether he "derived any *gain or advantage*" from moneys belonging to the State, which he loaned to banks, it is highly probable that a criminal prosecution will be commenced against him, under the above statute, before many moons wax and wane. If so, the public will at last learn all the facts touching the much talked of unexpended balance question.

A DISPATCH dated Terra Haute, Ind., Feb. 4th, says:

The most intense excitement prevails in Clark county, Ill., in consequence of the discovery of gold on Big Creek, about twenty miles from this city. A lately returned Californian, a miner of eighteen years' experience, has been for some days prospecting in the ravines along the Creek, and in every handful of earth he has found gold in paying quantities. The people of that section are wild with the gold mania, and are leaving all other business to search for the precious metal.

WE wanted to know of neighbor Quay last week *when* and *why* he deserted the Curtin standard, and went over to the Camerons. We did not get, neither did we expect an answer. The gallant Colonel discovered some time ago that *silence* was his best hold, and he manages to stick to it with the pertinacity of a bull-dog.

A LETTER received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago from *Camp Supply, Indian Territory*, dated January 23, says that Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable are making active preparations for war upon the whites, and had urged the Cheyennes to join them. No little apprehension was excited among the white settlers of the territory who heard this news, and it is to be feared that serious trouble with the treacherous red skins is in store for them at an early day.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A RURAL contemporary inquires concerning the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit, and wants to know when it will "come off." To the best of our belief, we can answer that it will "come off" when it shall have been judicially settled whether Sections 70, 71 and 72 of the criminal code of Pennsylvania, have, since the present State Treasurer came into office, been violated. For the benefit of those who do not have the code at hand, we will say that it provides:

"That if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county, or township shall loan out, either with or without interest, any money or securities *entrusted to his* keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. For *depositing* money entrusted to him in any bank, or with any individual or association of individuals, by which such deposit the penalty is $1,000 fine and one years imprisonment. *Any person* aiding, abetting, advising, or being a party to such acts is made liable, on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years."

—We have received notice that Mr. M. S. QUAY has commenced two suits for damages inflicted on his reputation by the *Commercial*. Precisely in what manner or how much, we are not as yet informed. As a member of the Treasury Ring and Cameron Dynasty, whose fortunes cannot be said to be very bright just at present, Mr. Quay evidently feels the necessity of keeping on the move. He is not the first man who, being prostrate, insanely continues to strike, bite and scratch, with the certainty before him of rendering the situation of himself and that of his confederates, if possible, still more uncomfortable, and of bringing upon their heads inflictions which otherwise would have been withheld. Such a course quite inclines one to believe in the insanity of the person indulging in it. Mr. Quay is of course doing the work of the Ring, the members of which, perhaps, in this as they have done in other matters, suppose they can put him forward to take the blows and stand the losses incurred for their joint benefit.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOW MUCH AND WHERE KEPT

Gen. Harry White, in his questions propounded to the State Treasurer on Wednesday—illustrative of the great art of How Not To Do It—managed to extract this information as to the present condition of the State Treasury:

Cash in Treasury	$1,700,000
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	9,300,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	3,500,000
Total cash and bonds	$14,500,000

The bonds, however, belong to the Sinking Fund, and according to the State Treasurer's testimony have never been out of the vaults of the Treasury building except to be shown to the Attorney General. The one million seven hundred thousand dollars of a cash balance, according to the same testimony, is "*scattered over the State in various banks.*" These are the exact words of the State Treasurer. The banks holding the funds are principally Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh banks, and certain private banks, including those of Dodgherty, Bros. & Co., Harrisburg, and Jay Cooke & Co.: and J. E. Ridgway & Co., Philadelphia. The State Treasurer informs us that the practical working of this system of "scattering" the money "all over the State," in the various banks selected by him, is to permit the banks to use the money by loaning. That is—to put it in another way—money collected from the people in the shape of taxes, goes into the custody of the State Treasurer, and is by him confided to banks "scattered all over the State," who loan it back to the people at the market shave on the people's notes. This shave goes to swell the profits of the banks "scattered" as aforesaid, but whether the State Treasurer gets any of it or not, is such a profound secret that that functionary will not take the Senate Finance Committee into his confidence.

Another *ray* of light as to the management of the State funds is worth considering. We quote the testimony of the State Treasurer.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys at all times liable to be drawn? Answer—Yes.

Question—Were these depositories at all times able to sustain the drafts of your Department? Answer—*How I think that they were without giving them some trouble.* I do not think any bank would keep its money lying idle.

Question—Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? Answer—Certainly.

Question—Could not you have drawn for example, a draft upon the National Bank at Harrisburg of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? Answer—I suppose it may have been honored, *but it might have given them a great deal of trouble.*

We are not aware that the banks give any security for the money entrusted to them. In fact we believe they do not, for the State Treasurer in another part of his testimony admits the State had ten thousand dollars deposited in two banks, one of which failed in 1861 and the other in 1865. If the State Treasurer at the time, made up this sum, did it not course out of *his own* pocket. Otherwise the State is loser to that amount. But the point in this testimony especially worthy of note, is the fact admitted under oath, that while the moneys "scattered in banks over the State," are at all times liable to draft, yet it is by no means certain that the banks at all times could honor the drafts. The State Treasurer gives an inkling of the danger, in this respect, when he cautiously says he *'supposes'* the draft might be honored, when the banks were drawn on for their deposits, but it might give them a good deal of trouble. Of course all this is hypothetical, but it indicates the possibility of loss to the State. How long would any of our business men entrust their balances to a bank, about whose ability to make good their drafts at all times, any doubts were entertained? It is very true that the State may be in no danger of losing any of the money now deposited in banks "scattered over the State," but it seems equally clear that they must receive the money for a certain specified time—a loan say for 60, 90 or 120 days—else why the Treasurer's lack of confidence in his ability to check out all his deposits at any time.

In brief, the condition of our financial management is this: The State Treasurer, giving $80,000 bonds, has the custody of $1,700,000; the bonds amounting to something less than five percent. of the principal entrusted to him. This sum of $1,700,000 is deposited in banks "scattered all over the State" and loaned out by the banks to their customers at the market rates for money, six, eight or ten per cent. as the case may be. These banks, holding the unexpended balance, give the State no security; and it is wholly unprotected save by the five per cent. bond of the Treasurer. It is confessed that the banks, if suddenly called on, would be unable, or "troubled," which is much the same thing, to honor drafts for the balance they hold. We leave out of view the State Treasurer. He refuses to disclose whether or not he makes money by "scattering" the unexpended balance in "banks all over the State." A section of the penal code confronts him if he makes the admission. If he denies any pecuniary profit, we have an example of disinterestedness incomprehensible to mortals of this age. With a salary of but seventeen hundred dollars he gives the money to the banks, allows them to speculate with it, and does not even requires security for his own protection. People will not hesitate long in deciding for themselves which horn of the financial dilemma the State Treasurer, past or present, has accepted.

The Negro Printer to Brick Pomeroy

Eds. *Cleveland Herald*; In a late issue of your paper, you say that Brick Pomeroy has said that he once worked at a case alongside of a negro printer, and says he is proud of the fact. You then say, "Now let us hear from the darkey."

Well, sir, I am the darkey whom Brick Pomeroy worked alongside of, and if he is proud of it, I must say that I *am not*; on the contrary, I *am ashamed of it.* Brick was good enough in his way, but if he could not have that, even the devil was no match for him. Please remind Brick that he owes me $2.70, borrowed money, at that, and if he is proud of *any one thing*, perhaps he may yet be proud to say, *I owe no negro.* Who knows? If he ever gets in that frame of mood he will find me at Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio. I am now rather crippled up, but my Heavenly Father knows that I would starve before I would again work at a case alongside of Brick Pomeroy.

Very respectfully,
NOAH PICKETT.

Tallmadge, O., Jan. 1.

—Gen. David Atwood, editor of the Madison *State Journal*, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the second Wisconsin District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. B. F. Hopkins. Four ballots were taken before the result was reached.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial

THE STATE TREASURER ON THE STAND.

The examination of State Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, Esq., by the Finance Committee of the Senate, seems to have been remarkable for the cheerful loquacity with which that official gave his views on immaterial points and the stubborn silence he maintained on the question which lies at the bottom of all the discussion we have had as to the control and disposition of the State funds.

Has the unexpened balance been used by the State Treasurer for his own benefit? Has he received any consideration for placing it on deposit in certain banking institutions? Has he made money out of the office aside from the salary allowed him by law? These are the points about which the people of the State have been exercised. Let us see what the State Treasurer says:

Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting the money to remain there? Answer—*I cannot answer that question*, if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.

Question—I simply want the facts? Answer—*If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law.* I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Remark by Mr. Wallace—I have no threats to make and no popeleas to make. It would be ab*surd for us to make threats, and equally absurd* for us to promise there should be no prosecution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. Answer—While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it is to involve me in a question of prosecution, *I decline to answer this question.*

The State Treasurer was perfectly willing to show the condition of the Treasury, and read off the carefully tabulated statements of his cashier. He had abundance of theories about how the Treasury should be managed. He was profound and exhaustive on Sinking Funds, Depositories, Salaries and Securities. He fairly bubbled over with information about which there has been no question. His frankness was certainly winning. We can imagine the careless, easy manner, half jocular and half sincere with a touch of impertinence, with which he unbosomed himself—*until it came to the vital point involved in the whole investigation.*

"Have you made any profit or benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your own salary?" asks the Finance Committee of the State Treasurer.

Here was the gist of the whole investigation, the very subject matter prominently presented to the people of the State by Governor Geary in his annual message.

Instantly the State Treasurer's frankness and good natured and easy volubility are dissipated. To the Committee—to the Legislature—to the people of the Commonwealth he says:—*"I cannot answer that question."*

"But, Mr. Mackey," continues the Committee, "have you received any *interest or compensation*, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth?"

An easy question to answer certainly, but what says the State Treasurer: *"I decline to answer that."* If I am to be arraigned, I prefer it to be done in the right way."

Now, it is not in regard to the State Treasurer's personal affairs these questions are put. With them the public has no concern. If he should realize ten millions per annum from judicious investments of his private means, no one could have any business to question him. But the case is entirely different, and the public will do well to carefully bear in mind the distinction. He is a public official holding a delegated trust of great importance; that trust being the care of millions of dollars—not of his *own money, but belonging to the* taxpayers of the Commonwealth. His every act in the discharge of that trust is open to legitimate scrutiny He is questioned in regard to it by a Committee of the Senate of the State acting under a resolution unanimously adopted in that body, and he refuses to answer—said resolution being passed on charges of mal-administration in the Treasury Department, set forth by His Excellency, the Governor, in an official communication to the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

Is it possible to conceive of an investigation possessing greater claims upon the confidence of the State Treasurer than this, or one lacking a greater showing of authority? It is the people of the State acting in their highest representative capacity who suggest these interogatories to the State Treasurer and demand an answer.

The State Treasurer says: *"I cannot answer that question!"*

Very likely; very likely. But does that mend the matter?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Census—District of Columbia—Capt. Hall and Esquemaux wife—Distress Among Laborers—Polygamy in Utah—The Tariff

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1870.

The census this decennial year will be taken by Marshals, under an act for taking the census in 1850 and 1860. It is difficult to understand how the census can be properly taken by men who can afford to work at $1,75 per day and find themselves. But such is the verdict of Congress, by virtue of a default in passing the bill which the House spent several days in discussing before the adjournment over holidays. If the census is properly taken by this plan, much money will be saved the Government, and Senator Conkling should receive due credit for it.

The territorial question—for making a territory out of the District of Columbia—is creating quite an animated discussion. Meetings on both sides are being held. Yesterday the *pros.* held a select and special meeting in the Lincoln Hall, in which were represented chiefly capital and the rebel element, and prompted by the hope of getting possession of the government of the District through this new movement. Among the arguments they use is the abrogation of the present six per cent interest law, by which the principle is forfeited for an excess of that amount. Capital demands the privilege of taxing labor 10, 12 and 15, per cent.

The Republicans hold only the city of Washington in the District, by the slender thread of seventy majority, Georgetown and the remainder of the county being still Democratic. Hence the latter party clings tenaciously to the half loaf, for fear in the event a consolidation of the whole under one Government, they will get no bread at all. The whole discussion, it is feared, will ultimately be divided into damagoguism and personalities, revealing some rich things, perhaps worthy of note in subsequent letters, as well as the constitutional tendency to determine great questions by party rules alone.

Captain Hall, the Artic Explorer and his Esquemaux wife and child called upon the President yesterday, and were received with the same cordiality as distinguished representatives from other countries are received, and with more interest; as they are the first Esquemaux that ever visited Washington.

Five hundred more men were thrown out of employment at the Navy Yard in this city on Monday. Retrenchment is just, but exceedingly hard on those it throws out of employment. The greater portion of those discharged, are in the most indigent circumstances, not having enough money laid by to transport themselves to a part of the country where work can be had.

It is not strange in the view of the fact that thousands have been discharged from Government situations since last March, that poverty and distress reigns among the laboring classes in the National Capital. With the discharges from Government offices, comes the stagnation of business of every kind here. As dwelling houses for rent become numerous, there becomes less disposition on the part of the property owners to build and improve their property and as there is but little manufacturing done here at any time, and less now than a year ago, one will readily see that our city must be at present thronged with surplus labor, and extreme suffering is only being lessened by this exceptionally mild winter.

At last, as has long been anticipated, a bill has been introduced proposing the abolition of Polygamy in Utah. The measure will doubtless be popular with the sects, which asumes marriage to be a divine institution, instituted specially by God, and not simply natural relation. But the States assume it a civil institution and bind and unbind the contracting parties. Each State and Territory has it to suit itself, most of them, I believe, requiring a license, and all conceding the authority to minister and magistrate to ratify, and some of them issuing a special commission to ministers for that purpose. Our forefathers did not contemplate the possibility of the introduction of the oriental practice into this enlightened country, and therefore made no provisions against it in the federal constitution. Now it is contended here by all of those who endorse polygamy and some that do not endorse it that any Legislation effecting the relation of opposite sexes by Congress, is interfering with the reserved rights of the States, and is therefore, null and void. As every State has laws against Polygamy and penalties for their enforcements those here opposed to the interference of Congress on the subject claim it as further proof that the whole question is properly with the States and Territories respectively: Congress might have inserted a prohibatory clause in the organic act, but failing to do this, it is claimed that the passage of the present bill would be *ex post facto* and void.

It has been done as was expected, the tariff bill reported to the House by the Committee on ways and means. It is said that Anthracite coal will be admitted free of duty, but that a duty of one dollar, and twenty-five cents will be placed upon bituminous coal. No Anthracite coal is imported into any of the Atlantic ports, but it is probable that there will be a small quantity carried into the port of San-Francisco from Queen Charlotts Island. The Committee will recommend that a specific instead of an *ad Valorum* duty on Foreign publications be imposed. The duty on books to be twenty-five cents and on pamphlets fifteen cents per pound. This is an increase over the tariff as it now exists. It is thought that the anti-tariff men will be unable to change the decision of the Committee with reference to the duty on bituminous coal.

CHIEL.

STATE ITEMS.

Lebanon wants good water.

—Kittaning has a Methodist revival.

—Indiana is moving to get a gas works.

—Johnstown has an English Lutheran revival.

—Mononghela city is to have a new woolen mill.

—Sharon, Armstrong county, has a Baptist revival.

—The scarlet fever epidemic is subsiding in Indiana county.

—Wilkesbarre is to have a $150,000 new Catholic church.

—Potter county criminals are sent to the Cameron county jail.

—A Coal mine in the town of Scranton gives signs of caving in.

—The Broadtop, Huntingdon county coal miners are on a strike.

—Washington county has six thousand dollars for soldiers' monument.

—The grasshoppers have made their appearance in Montgomery county.

—Butler county people are amusing themselves with grand fox hunts.

—David Lupper, a pioneer of Perry county, aged 72 years, died last week.

—Snakes are coming out in advance of the season in nearly all parts of the State.

—Rev. Armisted Skinner is the appropriate name of a Washington confidence man.

—Scarlet fever has been prevailing in the neighborhood of New Geneva Fayette county.

—Dr. J. Z. Gerhard, Lancaster has been chosen a physician to the State Lunatic Asylum.

—Reading is coaxing ladies into billiard halls. The city also wants a visit from Prince Arthur.

—Edward Price, a coal miner at Dodge mines, in Scranton, was killed last week by a falling roof.

The Friedensville zinc mines near Bethleham, annually yield 21,000 tons of ore of all grades.

—James Elliot, of Independence Washington county, recently died suddenly of heart disease.

—Samuel N. Fox, a wealthy, useful and influential citizen residing near Parker's Landing, died recently.

—The attorney for Thomas Brown's heirs is looking after an old lease about expiring, in Brownsville, making a stir among the present occupants.

—Four passengers were tumbled out of the Somerset hack, in the western end of Bedford, the other day, over a mortar box, and considerable injured.

—A yellow poplar tree, on the farm of David J. Potts, in Martic township, Lancaster county, was felled last week, and the lumber therefrom yielded $78.

—John Fry, of West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, recently shot a chicken hawk, which measured five feet ten inches from tip to tip of the wings.

—The oil interests on Dunkard creek, Greene county, are beginning to look up again. The "Boston well" is throwing oil at the rate of fifty barrels every twelve hours.

—Stephen Stokes, of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was found dead in his bed last week. He lived alone, and as he was known to have money about him, and there being none found after death, it is believed the house was entered in the early part of the morning and his money taken.

—Diptheria has seized the mules of the Scranton coal mines. Work in some of the collieries had to be suspended for this reason.

For New Advertisements.

Insure Your Life
AT ONCE!
GO TO
John Bennett

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic *to think of and know the benefit to be derived* from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and *in addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable after one* payment. It also pays *dividends* in cash after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the *agent for the* county.

COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*
Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.
COLE & STROUD,
feb9;3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at
F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 103 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—TO MY CREDITORS: You are hereby notified that I, William Campbell (laborer), residing in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the first day of March Term, 1870, at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
feb2-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—William Smith, Admin'r. of George Smith, dec'd, vs. Thomas Jenkins and William Jenkins. In the Common Pleas of Beaver county, Vendition Exponas No. 8 of Sept. Term, 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to the above case, upon motion of H. B. Chamberlain, esq., to distribute proceeds of sale on the above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on the 26th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
W. S. MORGAN, *Auditr.*
feb9, 1870;3w]

CARPETS.

Our increasing business has compelled extensive alterations and enlargement of our Salesrooms thereby, for the present, crowding our available room. To prepare for Spring purchases, we are closing out our Stock at a

Bona Fide Reduction.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

Lower than Last Season's Prices.

RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE
THAT CALL EARLY, AT
Oliver M'Clintock & Cos'
23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar2;feb9.ch.

IN RE. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County.
SEAL. County of Beaver, before the Hon. Judges of said Court:
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Samuel Scaright deceased:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Scaright (widow) residing in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; William Scarlett, in said county; David Scarlight, Hannah Caughey (formerly Scarright), Samuel Scarright and Elizabeth Jane Mitchell (formerly Scarright), residents of the county of Allegheny; Samuel Scarright, late of Beaver dec'd, and whose absence is the *petitioner;* Hannah Scarright, James Scarright and David Scarright a minor over the age of fourteen years, whose guardian is Samuel Nelson, all residing in Beaver county; Mary Ann, a minor, intermarried with William Goorley, residing in the county of Licking in the State of Ohio; five children of Nancy Gorsuch, a deceased sister, viz: Eliza Jane Hood (formerly Gorsuch), Margaret Hulse (formerly Gorsuch), Martha intermarried with Henry McCormick, said Martha being a minor over the age of fourteen years, who has no guardian, but whose father is Robert Gorsuch, to allow all residents of Beaver county except Martha McCormick, residing with her husband, Henry McCormick, of Allegheny county aforesaid, *collateral* heirs of Sarah Scarlight, deceased, and the same as herein named, and all others interested, or either:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Honorable Judges of our said Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver on the 3d Monday of March next, 1870, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said dec'dant at the valuation put upon it by an inquest awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of Beaver at Term, 1869, and found to contain thirty acres and 105 perches, valued at $142.25 dollars per acre, and in case of non-acceptance or refusal, the same shall be sold.

Witness the Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1869. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sh'ff of Beaver Co. Pa.
feb9;6w

Notice in Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.
SEAL. In the matter of the estate of Jno. Miller, late of the borough of Bridgewater, in said county, deceased.
And now, to wit: Jan. 22d, 1870. Rule on heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Regina Miller, widow of said deceased, Louisa C., now intermarried with Henry Eckle, Gertrude E. Miller, the petitioner, residing in the borough of Bridgewater, in said county, James Pfahl, residing in Steubenville, in the State of Ohio, Charles A. Pfhul, a minor under the age of fourteen years, residing for his guardian, Rev. Henry Beck, who resides in Rochester tp., in said county, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March next.
A true copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
feb2;3w.] Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

Notice In Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.
SEAL. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Margaret McKibben, late of the township of Greene, in said county, deceased.
And now, to wit: Dec. 29, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Margaret McKibben, who died on or about the 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, leaving to survive her the following heirs, viz: Robert Dunk, residing in the State of Iowa; Thomas Dunk, residing in the State of Missouri; John Dunk, residing in the State of Ohio; Nancy McKibben, residing in the State of Ohio; William Dunk's heirs, viz: Mary Dunk, Thomas Dunk (minors), residing in Ohio; Moses Dunk, residing in Beaver county, Pa., and Eliza beth intermarried with Samuel Moore, also residing in Beaver county, Pa., and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said deceased should not be awarded an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver on the third Monday of March next.
A true copy of Rule.
Attest—JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
feb2;3w] Beaver county, Pennsylvania

Notice In Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.
SEAL. In the matter of the Real Estate of Daniel Evans, late of Beaver county, deceased.
And now, to wit: Dec. 29th, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Daniel Evans, who died on the ——day of ——, leaving a widow named Sarah Evans and six children surviving him, viz: John Evans, your petitioner, residing in Iowa, Martha Greenwood, married, over 21 years, Emma Lange, 21 years, Edward aged 12 years, and Sarah Jane Evans and 16 years, residing in Rochester tp., Beaver county, and Martha Ann Remington, of whom Ephraim Smith was appointed guardian by this Honorable Court, on the —— day of ——186—, minor daughter aged 8 years, of Mary Remington, dec'd., formerly Evans, intermarried with John Remington, another heir of said Daniel Evans, dec'd., said Martha Remington, resides with her father, John Remington, at Sharon, Canada West, and all others interested, *to show cause, if any they have*, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, on the third Monday of March next.
A true copy of Rule
Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
feb2;3w.] Beaver county, Pa.

Notice In Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY SS: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.
SEAL. In the matter of partition of the Real Estate of Jacob Boyd, late of the township of Industry, in said county, deceased.
And now, to wit: Dec. 29th, 1869, petition for partition presented under the Rules of Court, and Rule on heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Thomas Hoyt (the petitioner), Aubrey Hoyt, Catharine intermarried with Emanuel Knight, Mary intermarried with Abel Hunter, Jacob Hoyt, since deceased, leaving a widow and him, a widow, Mary J. Hoyt, and five children, viz: Thomas F. Hoyt, John M., Emma Ida, Shmadon and Mary E. Hoyt, whose Guardian is Samuel C. Wilson and John Hoyt, since deceased, leaving to survive him a widow, Lavina Hoyt, and two children, viz: Rachel and Alice who is residing in Fulton county, Ohio, and have no guardian, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March next.
A true copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk
Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
Beaver county, Pennsylvania

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Witness the Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 9, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 sqr. 12 lines.	$2 00	$3 00	$3 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
½ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	23 00	38 00
¾ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,.....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 5th of Feb., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 30	35 deg.	35 deg.	34 deg.
" 31	32 deg.	36 deg.	35 deg.
Feb. 1	32 deg.	34 deg.	30 deg.
" 2	27 deg.	38 deg.	34 deg.
" 3	34 deg.	35 deg.	30 deg.
" 4	18 deg.	34 deg.	32 deg.
" 5	21 deg.	40 deg.	29 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Administrators Notice.—J. C. Wilson.
Blind Tom's Concert.
Public Sale.—Charles Latterner.
Special Notices.—Blind Tom.
Insure your Life.—Cole & Stroud.
Auditor's Notice.—W. S. Morlan.
Insolvent Notice.—William Campbell.
Special Notices.—Fortune's.
Carpets.—Oliver McClintock & Co's.
Wall Paper.—F. E. Wells & Co's.
Notices in Partition.—John Graebing.
Auction Sale.—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice.—Speyerer & Sons.
House and Lot for sale.—S. B. Wilson.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

M. B. Wilson, Holt,	$2 00
Wm. Craig, Freedom,	2 00
Rev. Dr. Riggs, Beaver,	1 00
Thos. J. Risinger, Pittsburgh,	4 00
J. M. Warrick, Blackhawk,	1 00
D. E. Lourey, Freedom,	1 16
John Weaver, Vanport,	2 00
N. Pumphry, Wappello Iowa,	2 00
W. Merkle, Green Garden,	4 00
David Hammond, Black Hawk,	2 00
Isaac Beaver, Black Hawk,	2 00
Michael Baker, New Sheffield,	2 00
Miss Sarah Ferguson, New Brighton,	2 00
S. Bradshaw, Fallston,	2 00
George Watterson, Beaver,	2 00
Mrs. M. Fisher, New Sewickley,	2 00
Wm. Stentz, Beaver,	2 00
Mrs. Agnes Cramer, Beaver Falls,	1 00

GRAND closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb9;2t

The Public school will close on Friday next. Examinations as follows: No. 1, Thursday morning; No. 2, Thursday afternoon; No. 3, Friday morning; No. 4, Friday afternoon. The public is invited to attend. SMITH CURTIS.

On Friday evening a child of Mr. Charles Holmes, aged 18 months fell from a chair and broke both bones of the left arm.

☞ Choice New Crop New Orlean Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater. an12'4tj

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11:tf.

The Allegory of the War.—This Allegory, consisting of sixty characters, will be performed by the scholars of the Beaver Public School, in the Court House on the 17th and 18th of February at 6 p. m. It will be worth seeing. Proceeds for the benefit of Public School. Admission 25 cts.

ALL kinds of dry goods at Pittsburgh prices at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Boots and Shoes at actual cost for the next thirty days at J. M. Doherty's Bridge street, Allegheny. [feb2;3t.

Hyde's Musical Emporium.—The most elegant instrument in the world, go to Power's Hall in Rochester, on next Friday evening. Tickets can be had at Buechling's drug store in Rochester.

THE only place to get genuine Merrimack Prints for 12½ cts. is at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

GO and hear Blind Tom at Power's Hall in Rochester on Friday evening. He will be here but one evening. You will perhaps never have an opportunity of hearing this musical phenomena again. Tickets can be purchased at Buechling's drug store, Rochester.

Do not fail to go to Power's Hall on Friday evening. Blind Tom, whom everybody has read about will be there. His musical talents have excited the wonder of the whole continent. Tickets can be purchased at Buechling's drug store, Rochester.

Go to Fortune's for the cheapest and best goods. You will find them on the Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

The Beaver county Institute will meet next Saturday in the Public School House at New Brighton. Educators from abroad will be present. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent of Allegheny county, H. J. Gourley, Amos Stevens and others who will lecture on interesting subjects. A large attendance is desired. MISS M. A. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

Go to Fortune's for the cheapest dry goods in Beaver county, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

Suspended.—Owing to financial embarrassments the Beaver *Local* of this place suspended operations a week or two ago. Mr. Schwartz, the editor and publisher, left Beaver nearly two weeks ago, and we believe, it is not known here, where he now is. We sympathize with Mr S. where ever he may be, in his pecuniary difficulties, as we always found him, since his residence in Beaver, to be a courtly gentleman, and a writer who did not indulge in blackguardism.

GRAND closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb9;2t

ANOTHER SURPRISE!—While in Allegheny city, Pa., the other day we chanced to pass the store of F. E. Wells & Co's, 56 Federal street, and we dropped in to see how they were getting along, and lo! we thought we had made a mistake in the place, for they have made a grand improvement in their storeroom. They have enlarged it to twice its former size and have fitted it up splendidly. They have on hand and are receiving the largest stock of fine and cheap wall paper that has ever been brought to that city. We would advise our readers to give them a call when in town for they are offering their goods at extremely low prices.

Go to Fortune's, don't forget it and you will never regret it, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

HEADACHE.—Those people who are suffering so much from headache, will find by using Seward & Bentley's Constitution Bitters, that they will be relieved if not entirely cured. They can be found at all the first class drug stores.

GENUINE country flannel 30 inches wide only 45 cts., at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

Personal.—On last Monday evening our sanctum was honored with a visit from Dr. Louis De Silva, who is a "Grecian by birth, a Spaniard by descent, a Frenchman by education, a Doctor by profession, a Cosmopolitan from taste and a lecturer from sheer necessity." The Doctor was with Maximillian when he went to Mexico, and witnessed the execution of the Emperor when shot by the Mexicans. De Silva escaped to New Orleans with his wife and two children some two years ago. Shortly afterwards his wife and one child died; the remaining child was sent to Greece, where it still remains. The Doctor has since been a lecturer in this country, and has visited nearly all our principal towns and talked to their people. On next Thursday night he lectures in New Brighton under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association on the subject 'Mexico, Maximillian and Carlotta.' The Dr. is a very fluent talker, and we presume he will deliver a very interesting lecture.

A LOT of clover and timothy seed just received and for sale at the store of Speyerer & sons, Rochester Pa.
(*Local* copy.)

Public Lectures.—We are glad to note that our citizens are to be treated to a course of popular lectures. They are to be delivered under the auspices of our several churches. The gentlemen who are expected to entertain us are all able and eloquent. Their names and subjects will be announced in due time. The first lecture of the course will be delivered on next Tuesday (to night) evening, at 7 o'clock p. m., by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., the learned gentleman who made so favorable an impression upon our whole community upon the occasion of the dedication of the Presbyterian church in this place. The price of admission has been fixed at exceedingly low rates—one dollar for the course, six lectures, or 25 cents for a single lecture. The proceeds are to be divided equally among the churches interested.

GENUINE Merrimack Prints only 12½ cents, at Fortune's. feb9;2t

Blind Tom's Concert.—Blind Tom, the celebrated colored musical prodigy, gave a concert in the Court House on Monday evening last to one of the largest and most brilliant audiences we have ever seen assembled in town. Indeed, the capacious room was filled to its utmost extent. The performances consisted of piano music, with an occasional vocal accompaniment, and to say they were wonderful expresses but slightly the feeling created. The most difficult pieces were executed with remarkable accuracy, and some with very great brilliancy. We have seldom seen an audience so completely amazed and so perfectly gratified.—*Washington Examiner.*

Unclaimed letters in the post office at Rochester, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1870.

Wilhelm Auchter	Mattie C Moore
Jano P Beighey	John Porter
Mart Bates	Henry Reachord
John Buckley	Catharine Reid
Chas W Bolghley	Mary Robertson
Ella Boggs	J Schill
Rebecca Calvin	Philip Stifler
Samuel Croft	Ann E Shorter, 2
Hattie M Christy	Lizzie Smith
Wm H Dunn	Isaac Williams
M W Ewing	Mrs Lizzie Ward
Luther Gillen	P Young
Charles Gres	Mrs Sarah Johnson
Mrs Ellen Gimason	Mrs Kate White

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Monster Temperance Meeting.—The largest meeting ever gathered in the Old Court House within the memory of the "Oldest inhabitant," was held on Friday evening Feb. 4th. The meeting a week previous was a *large* one but nothing to compare with the meeting of Friday evening.

Standing room was at a premium, and long before the hour of meeting arrived was crammed—running over.

The meeting was called to order by President Taylor who requested that Rev. J. M. Smith of Beaver lead in prayer which was done; after which Prof. Taylor spoke on the subject of good order in the meeting, and hoped that none who were unfriendly to the cause would take up the time of the meeting by discussions and personal attacks.

Read an extract from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which stated that there had been 6,000 persons in the "lock up" during the year, on the single charge of drunkenness. We believe this was the statement—at least that was our understanding of it.

The Rev. Dr. Cook of Philadelphia was next called upon to address the audience.

He said Prof. Taylor had announced him as a lifelong advocate of temperance, but, that there was a little mistake about that; he said that in the earlier days of his ministry, it was the custom of even preachers to partake of the social glass, and that it was more the rule than the exception for all to drink more or less whisky. He added however, that for quite a number of years he had been a firm advocate of the cause of temperance. Said that intemperance began by taking the *first* glass.—Announced himself in favor of all means;—moral suasion—legislation—prohibition — temperance societies—and earnest prayer to Almighty God; or anything that would tend to break up the cause of either selling or drinking whisky.

The venerable gentleman spoke earnestly and forcibly for some time, and produced a visible good effect upon his auditors. We confess to a feeling of regret when he concluded that he had not continued.

Rev. Shaw being called upon unexpectedly; said, "death loves a shining mark;" and so does liquor. Referred to the growth of the habit, and the difficulty of breaking it off when once formed.—Gave an instance of a man who was in the habit of having the bottle placed upon the table every morning at breakfast to stimulate his appetite—who afterwards tried to omit it and found himself accused to it that it was impossible to give it up.

He urged the continued agitation of the subject until public sentiment should be so aroused that it would be discreditable to any one who was not in favor of total prohibition—and thus pass laws and when passed execute them. The Rev. gentleman made a favorable impression on the vast audience.

Rev. Dr. Riggs, remarked that although he had always preached temperance, he had not been accustomed to making speeches at public temperance meetings, but would add his testimony in favor of the good cause. He referred to the causes for the failure of the Old Washingtonian temperance society; a mistake made in the proper selection of men to lecture for the cause,—and many other remarks bearing upon the subject.

Rev. Dr. Martin arose to address the meeting but we were unable to get the full tenor of his remarks, and so are compelled to omit them.

Prof. Taylor announced that a collection would be taken up to defray expenses of fire and lights, which was done.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Riggs, H. McCreary and Henry Hice was appointed to revise the Constitution and By Laws of the Society and report at the next meeting. Adjourned to meet on Monday Feb. 21st in the same place when an opportunity will be given to all who wish to sign the Temperance Pledge.

UNDER A BAN.—This is the title of a new novelet just commenced in *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, by that admirable authoress, Miss Amanda M. Douglas. This novelet will run for about three months; and will be followed by novelets by Frank Lee Benedict, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Hosmer, Miss Prescott, &c. *The Saturday Evening Post* is one of the best of the literary papers, and adapted for family reading by the unobjectionable, useful and entertaining character of its contents. Price $2.50 a year. Address H. Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Sample numbers sent gratis.

Burial of Dr. Franklin Moore.—On last Thursday afternoon, the remains of Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore, whose death at Sacramento city, we announced last week, reached this place *via* the Pacific railroad. His corpse was taken to the house of Judge Agnew, from whence, on Friday at 2 p. m., it was removed to the Presbyterian church where the funeral services were conducted. Rev. James Hollingshead had charge of the burial obsequies. A great many persons who had known the deceased during his life were present on the occasion. Dr. Moore was a minister of the Philadelphia Conference, and on the news of his death reaching Philadelphia the ministers of the M. E. Church of that city met and appointed the Rev. Charles Cook to meet the corpse here and assist in performing the last sad rites of the burial of their deceased brother. Dr. C., therefore, on the assembling of the funeral cortege at the church, made some very appropriate remarks, touching the life and character of the deceased. He was followed in short addresses by Drs. Nesbit and Pershing of Pittsburgh, the latter having been the intimate, personal friend of Dr. Moore for many years. At the conclusion of these services, the corpse was conveyed to the new cemetery where all that was mortal of the gifted, good, and beloved Dr. Moore was given to the tomb. On Sabbath afternoon, at 3 p. m., a funeral sermon was preached in the Presbyterian church, at which a very large audience, from Beaver and the surrounding boroughs, were present. The address itself was an admirable one and was listened to with almost breathless attention by the vast concourse of persons present. Rev. D. P. Lowary, also delivered a short but feeling address before the audience was dismissed.

THE large and well stocked carpet store of Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, at present offers unusual attractions to purchasers in the way of cheap carpets, rugs, oil cloths, druggets, &c. The firm have been making many alterations and extensions necessitated by their increasing business thereby for the time over crowding their stock, and being resolved to clear out their immense assortment of goods to make room for spring purchases. They have marked prices down greatly from last season's rates, and for a short time offer unapproachable bargains. The carpets are all new and fashionable and embrace all the styles prevailing, from the rich and elegant imported Velvet and Brussels down to the common Rag and Hemp, and a due regard for both economy and comfort should prompt all to immediately purchase according to their means a carpet from twenty five cents a yard up, or whatsoever may be wanted, when to the advantage of having it this wintry weather—the season at which a comfortable home is appreciated—is coupled the fact, that it can be obtained as low and in all probability lower than the price will be in the spring, when the demand is far in excess to the supply. We therefore recommend the public to call on our friends, Oliver McClintock & Co., 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, without delay.

From the Methodist Home Journal, of Jan. 22, '70.

Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

A telegram from Rev. Dr. Wythe, Sacramento City, California, announced the sudden death, on Saturday last, January 22d, of our beloved friend and Corresponding Editor, Rev. Dr. Moore. The tidings fell with inexpressible sadness on his family, and occasioned feelings of [illegible] communicated to the Preachers' Meeting on Monday morning, 24th inst. To very many of the friends who know him but to love him, these lines will bear the first intelligence of this mournful event. Only a few weeks have elapsed since we published the concluding letter of that brilliant series, which elicited the admiration of our readers, as they followed him on his tour across the continent, and lingered over his unsurpassed picturings of the diversified scenery that interested his poetic mind, from what he was pleased to term "The Gem to the Golden City of the Continent"—Philadelphia to San Francisco. We were expecting another series of articles, relating to California scenery and society, when the hope is dashed to pieces by death, and the pen of our distinguished contributor becomes powerless, and forever still.

Dr. Moore was born in the town of Beaver, Penn'a., February 14, 1822. His father, General Robert Moore, was an eminent lawyer in Beaver, and at one time represented his district in the National Congress. He designed his favorite son, Frank, who from early childhood displayed unusual sprightliness, for the bar, and in due time, placed him at Washington College, where he is remembered as one of the most gentlemanly and industrious students of the time. He graduated with high honors, and having embraced the religion of Christ when quite young, felt himself moved to enter the Christian ministry, as his providential vocation. In this determination he persisted, against the wishes of his friends, who preferred that he should fulfil the destiny marked out for him by his honored father. To prepare himself for this life work, he entered the [illegible] Seminary in Allegheny City, distinctly stating to the authorities that he intended to enter the Methodist, and not the Presbyterian ministry.

He was received on trial in the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, at its session in 1845, and entered on the active work of the itinerancy, traveling circuits and serving stations for ten years. During a part of this time, he had the oversight of a District as Presiding Elder. In 1855, he was transferred to the West Virginia Conference, and stationed two years at Fourth St. M. E. Church, Wheeling, where his eloquent ministry excited unusual attention. In the spring of 18-7, he was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, and stationed at Trinity M. E. Church, in this city. His appointments subsequently, we need but mention:—Wharton St., Union, Thirty-Eighth St., Harrisburg, and Pottsville, Pa., where, a little over one year ago, an affection of the throat, termed *laryngitis*, which had occasionally troubled him before, compelled him to desist from public speaking altogether.

It was under these circumstances that we sought the aid of his pen, which was with great alacrity given; and week after week did he clothe the conceptions of his soul with chaste, ornate, and forcible words for Christ and holiness, in these columns.

Taking a supernumerary relation at the last session of the Conference, he removed his family to the city, and employed his time in writing, and using the best means at command for the recovery of his voice. He was always hopeful that the interruption in his pulpit ministrations would be but temporary. The salubrity of the California climate was suggested to him as most likely to contribute to his speedy and effectual recovery. He at once turned his attention towards the Pacific, and in August last, left the dear home circle to which he was never more, in the inscrutable providence of God, permitted to return.

We here recall with mournful interest a paragraph in his correspondence, published Sept. 11, 1869:

"DEAR JOURNAL:—The eighteenth day of the month of August just closed, was one of the saddest and sweetest days in the life of your correspondent. A crisis was reached when duty seemed to clamor for a long journey, with all its unknown possibilities, and, consequent sacrifice for a time, at least, of domestic enjoyments. Ah, how sad it was to say last words to each cherished member of the little home-circle, and turn away from the shadow of the graceful Willow in the yard, and from the front door-way. Tears would gush in spite of every struggle to crush them back to their fountains. My grief would have been uncontrollable, but for the living sympathy of that infinitely good Creator who knows our sorrows, and is a very present help in trouble. Never shall I forget to be grateful to Him whose rich grace in Christ Jesus made my poor, wailing heart that day to be tranquil in the midst of tears. The parting over, with one at my side whose presence along my path-way, for many a year, has been like the gleam of the evening star—still but sweet—we were soon in one of the spacious cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, and rushing away from, to me, dear Philadelphia, where I have preached for years; lectured occasionally; shared in the splendid excitement of platform addresses; poured out my soul in social circles, and where I have found many friends so faithful and tender, that I am sure I will love them in Heaven."

In the same letter, he gave a beautiful description of his childhood's home—Beaver, where he tarried *en route*. He closes with the following significant expression:

"Here dear ones sleep in a tasteful cemetery, among them, my honored father, and the mother whose memory has, for many years, been to me a living passion. I often think that when my rambling life is over, if it please God, I would love to sleep until the voice of Jesus shall quicken me into the full immortality of redemption, where the brawl of my native river shall sweetly and sadly resound around my grave. These hills shall lovingly guard, and these skies overshadow many generations after I and mine shall dwell together in the dust. Then they shall be fused and furled in fire—the time of the end will have come. Happy they who shall stand up in the lot of child-like believers in Jesus!"

On next Tuesday, the friends of his youth will tenderly and tearfully bear his remains to the spot thus designated, and there commit his body to the dust, in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality.

Of Dr. Moore's personal and ministeral character, others will speak. We can only add, the more intimately we became acquainted with him, the more intensely we found ourselves drawn to his heart. He was a man to be *loved*, in the purest and best sense of the term, as well as admired for his superior endowments of mind and heart. He lived near the cross. He had intimate fellowship with God. Artless as a babe; tender and loving as a woman; ardent in his attachments; sublime in his range of intellect; successful in his pastoral duties—a Prince and a great man has fallen in our Israel. We will hope to meet him among the glorified.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Away up the Allegheny river there is a paper printed called the Armstrong REPUBLICAN. I have heard it said that it was "by far the poorest paper in the State." It is nominally owned by a man who at one time had some sort of connection with your own ARGUS. His name is Albert G. Henry. By agreeing to act as lackey for the "Treasury Ring" he got himself made postmaster of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, for the two previous sessions, and was on what is known as the "Quay Slate" for the Assistant Clerkship of the House this session. As that "slate" went to pieces, Henry did not get his Assistant Clerkship, and he has therefore been the "wrothiest" fellow—since his defeat—that I have seen for some time. He has been raving in his paper ever since then, in a way that is quite ridiculous; and there has been nothing, in the way of slang or billingsgate that he could conceive of, that he has not hurled at Gen. Irwin—the gentleman who interfered with his getting the "spons". he was so anxiously in quest of. Several copies of his hebdomadal sheet are sent to this county (and, so far as I know, to persons who think the paper is not worth the postage it costs), and his attacks upon the General, therefore, became the subject of notice. Happening to see the Treasurer elect, a few days ago, I called his attention to Henry's course, when the former replied that Henry was unworthy of any person's notice; and, where he was known, his censure would do a man less harm than his praise. "Why," said the General, "here is a letter I received from him a couple of months ago, if published, would show at once that he is a barnacle on the Republican party, and that his ill-humor and mud-fled for attacks proceed entirely from the fact that his efforts to get his arms into the public treasury were foiled." I asked the General to loan me the letter referred to by him; and he did so. I here with send it to you for publication. It will be observed that the contemptible liar and sneak can, under the cover of darkness, throw his filthy slime over others of the prominent men of the State—those who elected him to the only responsible office that he has ever held. Judged by his own letter, he is a miserable wretch, and richly deserves the scorn of all honorable men. Here is his letter. The italics are his own. AGRICOLA.

KITTANNING, Nov. 19, 1869.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, *Dear Sir*:—Yours covering $10, came to hand, and for which I am much obliged, and have placed the same to your credit.

I was under the impression that you had hauled off the track. I could see nothing in the papers but Mackey, and of course concluded that you had dropped the matter entirely. But to be candid, my opinion is that unless you see your way very clear, I would not risk it. I was under the impression that there is a ring already to [illegible] and is prepared to spend more money than I think you are able to do, even if so disposed, and that (money) you know is a hard thing to beat. *There is no man in the Commonwealth I would sooner see reinstated in the Treasurer's Office than yourself—this you know*—but I would also dislike to see you sacrificed, hence I repeat, unless you have a very sure thing, do not attempt it.

I had a talk with Mackey a week or two ago, in Pittsburgh, and he seemed very sanguine, although he gave me no evidence, except that he thought that he would have a clear field. What encouragement you have received, I do not know, but one thing you must remember, and that is, that not one in ten of those fellows that are sent to Harrisburg are to be trusted, particularly when there is money brought into the question. They seem to think that they are bound to make all they can, no matter if it involves their honor and former good name. You know this as well as I do. You must not infer from what I have written that I desire you to withdraw, far from it, but I earnestly hope you will weigh well your chances, and if you have *bona fide* evidence sufficient to induce you and your friends to believe that you can make it, pitch in with all your might, but if otherwise *pitch out*, for defeat at this time will be your political death.—For the purpose of illustrating what I have written. Take for example such men as ——

[*Here are written and underscored the names of several prominent Republicans, some of whom have for years been looked upon as shining lights in our party, but who, according to Henry "took their little promise to pay from parties who have not paid them yet." We withhold their names for the present.*—ED.]

——, and others that I could name, who denounced the selection of Irwin as *first* announced, to defeat you, in the most bitter terms—that it was an outrage of the most damnable character, but what did it all amount to? All walked into the pen like sheep, as they were, and took their little promise to pay from parties who have not paid them yet. So it is, and so it will be as long as the people will persist in sending men to the Legislature who are *not men*, but mercenary hounds. While under the impression that you were off the track, I wrote to Quay that I intended being a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House, and asked him to help me, and also what he thought about it. He replied immediately that he would do all he could. This, however, need not prevent me from supporting you, for you have been a warm, personal friend to me, and I have never yet been charged with "going back" on my friends. You have done me many favors which I am sure I shall never be able to repay, but I want you to aid me in this Clerkship business. It pays $400 more than the P. M., and as it is the "spons" I am after, I would like very much to have the place. My office needs various improvements which require money, and although I have plenty on my books, yet I cannot collect it in sums of any service. I will also state for your information that I have been a member of the Good Templars since May last, and intend to remain one the balance of my life. My last drink was taken in Harrisburg in April last. I want no more such suffering as I had then; so you need have no fears on that score. I make this statement because it is due to you. Help me if you can. The member from this county is not of much account, and he will have to be seen by whoever gets him. But he is easily influenced. Col. Finley has more influence over him than anybody I know of, and I will see the Col. and get him to see him and fix him all right. Mackey is making a big effort, and I rather think they intend to get up a fight on the Speaker to withdraw attention from themselves, and to make the Speaker question serve their purposes. This is merely supposition, as they tell me nothing.

I have written more than I intended, and trust that you will pardon me if I have given offence. Let me hear from you more fully—your prospects—the number you can count on sure, and any other matters you may see proper to mention. Yours truly

A. G. HENRY.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—The House bill abolishing the franking privilege was reported favorably. The ratification of the XVth Amendment, by Ohio, was received and referred. The Attorney General was requested to lay before the Senate any opinion he may have given the President in relation to the qualification of Georgia members of the Legislature, and touching the admission of the representatives from that State to Congress. The President was requested to lay before the Senate any information he may have touching the ratification of the XVth Amendment by the State of Mississippi. A bill was introduced and referred, providing for the admission of the State of Mississippi, with conditions similar to those in the recent Virginia bill. The currency bill was taken up, discussed and amended, but without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced; among them one for the payment of the public debt in strict compliance with the contract—5-20s in greenbacks—and censuring the Administration for losing thirty or forty dollars on the hundred by paying them in gold, when it has a clear right to redeem them at par in greenbacks. The bill was acted upon at once, and laid on the table by a vote of 121 to 41. A statement of the amount of tax recieved in each Congressional district in the Union, on liquors and tobacco, for the year 1869, was asked for. Richard Soyer and Lewis M'Kenzie were sworn in as representatives from Virginia.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—The Attorney General replied to a call upon him for information, that he had given no written opinion relative to Georgia matters, but had given an informal memorandum of his views to the Cabinet of the Army. A resolution was adopted relative to offering the mediation of this Government between the Dominion of Canada and the Red River country of the North. The currency bill was then taken up and, after some discussion, was amended so as to increase the amount of circulation from $45,000,000 to $52,000,000. An amendment authorizing the withdrawal of $13,000,000 from States in excess of circulation and distributing it among States and Territories having less than their share, was also adopted.

HOUSE.—G. W. Booker was sworn in from the Fourth District of Virginia. The tariff bill was then taken up and, after a twenty hour's discussion was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for the 15th inst. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and discussed the appropriation bill until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—A chart of the Bay and Harbor of Samana was ordered to be printed for the use of Senators. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to secure to all persons equal protection under the law, with amendments. After some discussion of railroad bills, the currency bill was called up, debated and passed.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs certain unexpended balances of appropriations to other Bureaus, was taken up, debated and laid over for the present.

HOUSE.—Several local and private bills passed. A resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information that may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens—whether native or naturalized—who may at this time be confined in prisons in Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such persons which he may feel at liberty to communicate, was offered and laid over for the present. Messrs. Boland, Garfield and Cox were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized as a belligerent. Also a resolution requiring meteorological observations to be taken at all military stations throughout the continent, and notice of approaching storms to be telegraphed to Lake and Seaboard ports. Many bills were introduced and referred.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—A bill was reported to authorize the funding and consolidation of the public debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. It provides for the issue of three classes of bonds for four hundred millions of dollars each. The first for ten and thirty years, at 5 per cent.; the second at fifteen and forty years, at 4½ per cent.; the third for twenty and sixty years, at 4 per cent. It also provides for selling aside yearly, one hundred and fifty millions dollars of custom receipts to pay the interest on the public debt, and for a sinking fund to extinguish it. Among the resolutions adopted was one authorizing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what constitutional legislation Congress can make to protect loyal citizens of the South, and whether a national police can be established therein. Also, one to abolish ports of entry wherever they can be without detriment to the service. The joint resolution authorizing the transfers of unexpended balances to the bureau of construction and repairs was taken up, discussed, amended and laid aside for the purpose of debating the neutrality laws.

HOUSE.—Among the bills reported was one to aid in enforcing the law against polygamy in Utah. A bill to levy a tax of two dollars and a half on dogs. Also one allowing widows and children of soldiers who served less than one year in the army and were killed or died in the service, the benefits of the additional bounties granted by Act of March 3d, 1863, to those whose relatives had served a longer time. The tax bill was made the special order for March 3d. A bill for the admission of Mississippi, similar to the Virginia bill, was reported. The Navy deficiency bill was taken up, amended and passed.

SENATE, Jan. 4.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw moneys due to any State which may be in default of payment of Interest on any of its bonds held in trust by the United States, was passed. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was then taken up and discussed until the close of the morning hour, when a resolution asking the President for information on matters relative to Georgia came up and was agreed to.—The bill to remove legal and political disabilities under the XIVth Amendment was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution authorizing the Committee on Naval affairs to inquire and report whether any Member of Congress had ever sold or offered to sell his influence in securing appointments to the Military or Naval Academy, with power to send for persons and papers, was amended and passed. Several bills and resolutions were then introduced. Adjourned.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Rutan, regulating the pay of borough and township auditors in the counties of Washington and Beaver. A bill was introduced relating to the distribution of the estates of intestates; and one providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies. The bill for a new county in the oil regions was defeated. The Philadelphia Police bill passed second reading.

HOUSE.—A bill authorizing the School Directors of Beaver borough to borrow money, was introduced; also, one for the repeal of the Act authorizing County Commissioners to assess and collect taxes on all salaries held under the constitution of corporations; also, one providing that manufacturers and mechanics selling goods other than their own manufacture, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be classed among those paying an annual tax and license. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—A bill was introduced increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court. The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed finally. The bill prohibiting Aldermen and Justices of the Peace from acting as Attorneys, was defeated. The bill authorizing the State Treasurer to redeem [illegible] inheritance tax erroniously paid by Wm. Quail, passed. The bill relating to judicial sales and liens of mortgages, so far as relates to Orphans' Court sales, was passed finally. Also, a bill fining witnesses who refuse to obey subpœnas in cases of felony, $2,000, and imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary; and one authorizing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter, passed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest, save to those localities having private bills; several of which passed.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—A bill was introduced to repeal the sixth section of the Act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit, and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable. The bill passed yesterday relating to judicial sales and liens of mortgages was reconsidered and laid over. Mr. Rutan's supplement relating to Rochester borough, passed. The bill to allow each Senator $100. for postage, passed, and it is, therefore a law.

HOUSE.—A resolution passed to furnish copies of the Auditor Gen'l's Report, and instructing the clerk to furnish stamps for the same. The Philadelphia Police bill passed. The resolution to publish the Legislative proceedings in two daily papers came up and was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—A number of petitions were presented for a law, allowing a vote in each district for or against liquor licenses, and for the abolition of the death penalty. Many bills were introduced. Bills extending the charters of the Central and Southern Transportation companies ninety-nine years, passed. Mr. Graham called up Mr. Rutan's bill, declaring a certain sand bar in the Ohio river, opposite Middleton, an island, and defeated it, after Mr. R. said he had no desire it should pass. The bill allowing husband and wife to testify in cases of divorce passed a second reading; also, a bill allowing railroad companies to lease or become lessees of other roads, passed second reading.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill allowing writs of error in cases of felony or murder (covering Dr. Schoeppe's case) was discussed and passed second reading. The resolution urging our Congressmen to oppose a reduction of the tariff on pig or other iron and coal, passed. The bill punishing the publication of obscene advertisements, passed.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—A bill was reported allowing seven per cent. interest and legalizing ten per cent. in writing. Also, a bill making bills of lading of goods, wares and merchandise, in store and in transit, negotiable, was reported affirmatively. Several bills were introduced. As several Senators have been assailed through the newspapers for their action on contested election cases, a resolution declaring such comments manifestly improper, and that they expect the practice to cease in the future, was adopted. Three thousand of the Reports of the Committee of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be printed. The Senate bill allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases, passed finally.

HOUSE.—Among the bills presented was one to authorize mechanics to form associations for mutual benefit. Also, making negotiable paper falling due on the day succeeding public holidays. The Philadelphia police bill passed; but a resolution was immediately offered and adopted for a committee to inquire if corrupt means had been used to secure its passage or to defeat it; Mr. Josephs having asserted that fifty thousand dollars had been corruptly used in securing its passage.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

FLOUR—The market is rather firmer, and the demand better, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6 for winter wheat. Rye flour 85@5,25.

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat in this market continue very light but the mills are getting all they want from the west; good to choice, Red is still quoted at $1,15@1,18, and common to fair at $1,00@1,10. Oats continue dull and prices are weak; we continue to quote at 46c on wharf and track, and 48@50 in store. Rye, also, continues very dull, as there seems to be no demand of any consequence; still quoted at 85@c.90. Sale of 1 car choice shelled corn (yellow) at 85c; Ear is dull at 78@80c. Barley is dull and nominal at $1,00@1,10 for spring and fall.

HAY—Is quoted at $17@25.

RUSHES—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $3,00@3,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl., the outside figure for choice.

PROVISIONS—Market continues rather dull, though prices are without quotable change. Plain Shoulders, 14c; Sugar Cured do, 15c; Ribbed Sides, 15c; Clear do, 17@17½; Breakfast Bacon 19½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19½c.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUM

SELECT POETRY.

Cling to Those Who Cling to You.

There are many friends of summer,
Who are kind while flowers bloom,
But when winter chills the blossoms,
They depart with the perfume;
On the broad highway of action
Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved his friendship,
Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
Do not deem his life untrue,
If he makes no great pretensions,
Deeds are great, though words are few;
Those who stand amid the tempest,
Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth,
Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again;
Don't desert the old and tried friend.
When misfortune comes in view,
For then he needs friendship' comforts,
Cling to those who cling to you.

HER LETTER.

I'm sighing along by the fire,
Dressed just as I came from the dance,
In a robe even you would admire—
It cost a cool thousand in France;
I'm be-diamond out of all reason,
My hair is done up in a cue,
In short, sir, "the belle of the season,"
Is waiting an hour on you.

A dozen engagements I've broken,
I left in the middle of a set;
Likewise a proposal, half-spoken,
That waits—on the stairs—for me yet.
They say he'll be rich—when he grows up,
And then he adores me indeed.
And you sir—are turning your nose up,
Three thousand miles off—as you read.

"And how do you like my position?"
"And what do you think of New York?"
"And now in my higher ambition,
With whom do I waltz, flirt, or talk?"
"And isn't it nice to have riches,
And diamonds, and silks, and all that?"
"And aren't it a change to the ditches
And Tunnels of Poverty Flat?"

Well, yes, if you saw us out driving
Each day in the park, four-in-hand—
If you saw poor dear mama contriving
To look supernaturally grand—
If you saw papa's picture, as taken
By Brady, and tinted at that—
You'd never suspect he sold bacon
And flour at Poverty Flat.

And yet, just this moment, when sitting
In the glare of the grand chandelier—
In the bustle and glitter befitting
The "finest soiree of the year,"—
In the midst of a *gaze de Chambery*,
And the hum of the smallest of talk;
Somehow, Joe, I thought of the "Ferry,"
And the dance that we had on "The Fork."

Of Harrison's barn, with its muster
Of flags festooned over the wall;
Of the candles that shed their soft lustre
And tallow on headdress and shawl;
Of the steps that we took to one fiddle;
Of the dress of my queer rig-a-rig,
And how I once went down the middle
With the man that shot Sandee M'Gee

Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hill, when the time came to go;
Of the few baby perks that were peeping
From under their bed-clothes of snow;
Of that ride—that to me was the rarest;
Of—the something you said at the gate;
Oh, Joe! then I wasn't an heiress
To "the best paying lead in the State."

Well, well, it's all past, yet it's funny
To think, as I sit in the glare
Of fashion, and beauty, and money,
That I should be thinking right there,
Of some one who breasted high water
And swam the North Fork and all that,
Just to dance with old Follipulse's daughter,
The Lily of Poverty Flat.

But goodness! what nonsense I'm writing.
(Mamma says my taste still is low;
Instead of my thinking or writing
I'm spooning on Joseph—heigh-ho!
And I'm to be "finished" by travel,
Whatever's the meaning of that,
Oh, why did papa strike pay gravel
In drifting on Poverty Flat.

Good night—here's the end of my paper:
Good night—If the longitude please—
For may be, while wasting my paper,
Your sun's climbing over the trees,
But know, if you haven't got riches,
And are poor, dearest Joe, and all that,
That my heart's somewhere there in the ditches,
And you're struck it—on Poverty Flat.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ON GOING SURETY,

Ought a man ever to go surety for another? Why not? It is a most friendly act. If prudently done, it may be the most eminent benefit to a neighbor. It gives him the benefit of your good reputation when he is not known. It lends him your credit where his own is not sufficient. It puts him in funds which otherwise he could not command. Such service to a friend is generous, and sometimes even noble. No better use can be made of one's money than to help a true friend. We are commanded to "remember those in bonds as bound with them." To be sure, this was originally applied to bonds of a different kind, but with not a whit more propriety than to pecuniary bonds. A man who by a few thousand dollars, can save his friend and perhaps his family, from bankruptcy and want, could hardly spend his money in a manner which, all his life long, he would remember with more satisfaction.

But, there are certain moral and prudential considerations which should always be borne in mind in going surety for a friend. You should make up your mind *how much property you have, and how much you are willing to give away*, absolutely, for that friend whom you endorse. For no blunder can be worse than to endorse on the supposition *that you will not have to pay*. Never indorse without saying to yourself, "This may come round upon me. I *may* have to pay it; and if it comes to that, I am able and willing." Nine out of ten of the fatal mistakes made by bondsmen arise from taking the opposite course to this. They consider the act of indorsing a friend's paper as a mere commercial form. "There is no risk. I shall not have it to pay. He is abundantly able to take care of his paper. I shall help him without harming myself, and he is a stingy man who will not do that." This is the calculation on which a man binds himself to pay a friend's debts in case the friend cannot pay them himself.

But how does these things turn out? One need not go far to ascertain! Every village has an illustration. The borrower was more involved than you supposed, or, perhaps, than he himself knew, and his creditors closed on him and wound him up, and were overjoyed to find such a good name on his paper. Or, the sanguine scheme on which he had ventured, which seemed sure of success, almost without possibility of failure, suddenly, like a loaded wagon, slipped off a wheel and upset into the dirt! Or, just as every thing was at the point of success, your friend sickened and could not look after his affairs, some critical matter was neglected, or some dishonest person stepped in and crooked matters; your friend died, the estate went into the executor's hands for settlement, was badly managed, warped and crooked, and finally turned out insolvent.

And what became of you? Why, you were surety for the full amount of what you are worth! In an hour you find yourself confronted with debt that sweeps away your house, your farm, your little sum in bank, and leaves you just where you began twenty-five years ago, with this difference, that then you had only yourself to provide for, and now you have a wife and eight children.

Then you were twenty-five years old, and life was all before you, and now you are fifty years, and life pretty much behind you! You have given away your children's bread. You have not yet saved your friend, but have ruined yourself! Perhaps your friend had settled on his wife a small property. So much the better for her, if he had. Of course *she* will divide with you, since it was to save her husband, that you were ruined. But, if she will not (and human nature is made up of shaky stuff;) and her children go to school, while yours stay at home; and if they live in a comfortable house, pleasantly furnished, while you are hiring a few rooms in the cheapest quarter of the town, then I suspect that you will chew the end of a great many bitter reflections.

When it is too late, you will be very wise. You will say to yourself, it may be, "A man is a fool who signs for any larger sum than he can conveniently pay." Amen, say I!

"Before a man puts his name down on another man's paper, he should ask himself, Am I willing to *give* this person as much money as I sign for?" Amen, say I!

"To sign a bond on supposition that it is a mere form, and that you will have nothing to pay, is to put one's head into a fool's noose." Amen, again, say I!

There is no harm in signing for a neighbor if you have got the property; if you are able to pay the amount without harming your own household; and if you love the man for whom you sign enough to be willing to GIVE him outright the sum covered by your endorsement. Otherwise, to go surety for a neighbor is a folly, a sin and a shame.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

RURAL WEDDING IN SWEDEN.

I will endeavor to describe a village wedding in Sweden. It shall be in summer time, that there may be flowers, and in a southern province, that the bride may be fair. The early song of the lark and of chanticleer are mingling, in the clear, morning air, and the sun, the heavenly bridegroom with golden locks, arises in the east, just as our earthly bridegroom, with yellow hair, arises in the south. In the yard there is a sound of voices and a trampling of hoofs, and the horses are led forth and saddled. The steed that is to bear the bridegroom has a bunch of flowers upon his forehead and a garland of corn flowers around his neck. Friends from the neighboring farms come riding in, their blue cloaks streaming to the wind; and finally the happy bridegroom, with a whip in his hand and monstrous nosegay in the breast of his black jacket, comes forth from his chamber, and then to horse and away towards the village where the bride already sits and waits.

Foremost rides the spokesman, followed by some half dozen village musicians. Next comes the bridegroom between his two groomsmen, and then forty or fifty friends and wedding guests, half of them perhaps with pistols and guns in their hands. A kind of baggage wagon brings up the rear, laden with food and drink for these merry pilgrims. At the entrance of every village stands a triumphal arch, adorned with flowers and ribbons and evergreens; and, as they pass beneath it, the wedding guests fire a salute, and the whole procession stops. And straight from every pocket flies a black jack, filled with punch or brandy. It is passed from hand to hand among the crowd; provisions are brought from the wagon, and, after eating and drinking and hurrahing, the procession moves forward again, and at length draws near the house of the bride. Four heralds ride forward to announce that a knight and his attendants are in the neighboring forest, and pray for hospitality. "How many are you?" asks the bride's father. "At least three hundred," is the answer; and to this the last replies, "Yes, were you seven times as many, you should all be welcome; and in token thereof receive this cup." Whereupon each herald receives a can of ale; and soon after the whole jovial company comes storming into the farmer's yard, and riding around the Maypole, which stands in the centre, alight amid a grand salutation and flourish of music.

In the hall sits the bride, with a crown upon her head and a tear in her eye, like the Virgin Mary in old church paintings. She is dressed in a red boddice and kirtle, with loose linen sleeves. There is a gilded belt around her waist; and around her neck strings of golden beads and a gold chain. On the crown rests a wreath of wild roses, and below it another of cypress. Loose over her shoulders falls her flaxen hair; and her innocent blue eyes are fixed upon the ground. O thou good soul! thou hast hard hands, but a soft heart! Thou art poor. The very ornaments thou wearest are not thine. They have been borrowed for this great day. Yet thou art rich; rich in health, rich in hope, rich in thy first, young, fervent love. The blessing of heaven be upon thee; so thinks the parish priest, as he joins together the hands of bride and bridegroom, saying, in deep, solemn tones, "I give thee in marriage this damsel, to be thy wedded wife in all honor, and to share the half of thy bed, thy lock and key, and every third penny which you two may possess, or may inherit, and all the rights which Upland's laws provide, and the holy King Erik gave."

The dinner is now served, and the bride sits between the bridegroom and the priest. The spokesman delivers an oration after the ancient custom of his fathers. He interlards it well with quotations from the Bible and invites the Saviour to be present at this marriage feast, as he was at the marriage feast of Cana of Galilee. The table is not sparingly set forth. Each makes a long arm and the feast goes cheerily on. Punch and brandy pass around between the courses, and here and there a pipe is smoked while waiting for the next dish.—They sit long at the table; but all things must have an end, so must a Swedish dinner. Then the dance begins. It is led off by the bride and priest who perform a solemn minuet together. Not till after midnight comes the last dance. The girls form a ring around the bride, to keep her from the hands of the married women, who endeavor to break through the magic circle, and seize their new sister. After long struggling they succeed; and the crown is taken from her head and the jewels from her neck, and her boddice is unlaced and her kirtle taken off; and, like a vestal virgin, clad all in white, she goes, but it is to her marriage chamber, not to her grave; and the wedding guests follow her with lighted candles in their hands. And this is a village bridal.—*Longfellow.*

John Wesley and His Wife.

Mr George Dawson, in a late lecture on the great founder of Methodism, gave the following details. When Wesley settled he said: "It would be more useful to marry." There is nothing like giving that sort of pretty feeling to your wishes. I have known a friend, when he was going to move from a little living to a larger one, say that it was because he was going to "a larger sphere of usefulness." A certain witty man used to say that whenever a clergyman went from a little living to a large one, he did so because he had got a call, but that he would want a "good loud hallo to take him from a large to a little living." Wesley married a widow, who, through her jealousy led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote her, "Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery. For power, money, or praise; be content to be a private insignificant person known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude, she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it—he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I ever met with in a diary: "*Non cum relicti; non demisi; non revocabo;*" which may be translated thus: "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." And so ended the marriage life of John Wesley.

—News from Mexico *via* Brownsville represents the revolutionary party in Mexico strengthening. Generals Macian, Yarequi, Pidasa, Daville and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

The American Bonapartes—Their Connection with the Imperial Family.

The revolutionary movements which are now going forward in France invest the Napoleonic dynasty with additional interest. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has caused the pot to boil so fiercely, is a son of the great Emperor's brother Lucien, who was considered the ablest of the family next after Napoleon. The present Emperor is regarded by many as not a Bonaparte at all, but the son of a Dutch Admiral by Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine. Louis Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another woman, and without a dreamy sort of person. Those who believe in the operation of a principle of poetic justice running the progress of history make mention of the fact that the grandson of Josephine, and not of Napoleon, now rules in France as proof that the "whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Josephine once said, "My progeny shall be supreme." But Josephine was not the only woman who was ill used by the imperial Corsican. Nor was she the only one who cherished hopes of a divine revenge through her descendants. And hereby hangs a tale.

In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. As the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was received with distinction, and was most hospitably entertained wherever he went. While in Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, and married her on the 24th of December of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic diocese of Baltimore, a brother of the distinguished Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The marriage contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and was witnessed by the mayor of Baltimore and several other official personages. After remaining in the United States about a year, Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for France in an American ship.

In the meantime Napoleon, to whom the marriage of his brother gave great offence, had ordered that the newly married pair should be permitted to land at no port over which France exercised authority. They, therefore landed at Lisbon, where Jerome left his wife, directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, and went to Paris with the hope of prevailing upon Napoleon to recognize his marriage; but this Napoleon refused to do, at the same time upbraiding his brother for daring to marry without his consent. On arriving at Amsterdam, whither she went in the American ship, Madame Bonaparte was confronted with Napolean's order forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London. And here on the 7th of July, 1805, was born her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now living in Baltimore.

Napoleon had determined that his brothers should marry among the princesses of Europe, and all efforts to induce him to recognize the wife of Jerome were vain, and Jerome was at last forced to yield to the wishes of the Emperor, and marry the Princes Frederica, Catharine, of Wurtemburg. Madame Bonaparte met her husband but once afterward, and then no word passed between them. It was in the gallery of the Pitt Palace at Forence, in Italy. The Princess was leaning on the arm of her husband when the meeting took place. Jerome stepped aside on seeing Madame Bonaparte, and a moment afterward whispered to the Princess, "That lady is my former wife." He immediately left the gallery, and the next morning quitted Florence.

Although Napoleon declared the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void, he could never induce the Pope to so declare it; and a few years ago, when the question as to the rank to which the Bonapartes of Baltimore were entitled as princess of the imperial household was up for decision, the protest of the Pope against the decree of Napoleon was brought forward.

Soon after the birth of her son, Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore, where she has principally resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large fortune. She was about eighteen years of age when she first met Jerome Bonaparte, and is now about eighty-five. She was always a great admirer of Napoleon in spite of the cruel manner in which he treated her. It is said that she believes that her grandson will yet be Emperor of France.

Madame Bonaparte's son, Jerome Napoleon, now in his 65th year, has lived in Baltimore since his boyhood. He was educated at Harvard College where he graduated in 1826. He afterwards studied law, but never practiced at the bar. When quite a young man he married a very wealthy lady, Miss Susan Mary Williams originally of Roxbury, Mass., and has since devoted his time to his large estate and to agricultural pursuits. His own fortune, added to that of his wife, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He visited his father several times in Europe, and for many years received from him a large allowance. He is on good terms with Louis Napoleon, and has once visited the French Court, accompanied by one of his sons, upon an invitation from the Emperor. During the reign of Louis Phillippe he was permitted to remain in Paris for a short time, but was required to assume his mother's name of Patterson.

Mr. Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Napoleon, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The first named, graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and after remaining a short time in the United States army, resigned his commission, and entered that of France as a sub-lieutenant. He was with the French and English allies in the Crimea, and received a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey for his gallant conduct at the seige of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bonaparte is said to bear a strong personal resemblnce to his nucle, the first Napoleon. If the validity of his father's marriage with Miss Patterson were recognized by the Court of France, it would give him and his children precedence over his half-brothers and their sister, the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife. Efforts to secure such recognition have been made on perhaps more than one occasion, but they failed, though how far they fell short of success has never been known to the public. Jerome himself, who died at a venerable old age a year or two ago, bitterly opposed all such efforts to obtain precedence for the Baltimore Bonapartes, and would acknowledge them only by the name of Patterson.

The scrimmage now going on in Paris is peculiar. The American Bonapartes are republicans, and so are the agitators in the Corps Legislative. It may afford some of them an opportunity, and if Patterson may yet occupy the Tuileries as Prince President, just as Louis, a Beauharnais, occupied the place in 1849. At all events the story is worth re-telling as more or less apropos of transpiring events in France, in which the Bonapartes, their past, present and future, bear such close relation. Jerome Bonaparte acted badly enough to Miss Patterson. Nor has his family done much better. It would be a piece of poetic justice if Time should balance the account.

—Reports received from the Red river state that General Riell, chief of the insurgents, had been arrested by the Hudson Bay Company, eight miles this side of Fort Garry, and taken to the fort. This is in accordance with a previous intimation that the Company would soon resume sway in Rupert's land again, but the accounts are meagre and contradictory.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Remarks of Judge McCandless on Introducing Judge McKennan to the Erie Bar.

On the occasion of the introduction of Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge for the Circuit, to the barr at the recent term at Erie, Judge McCandless, the District Judge, made some observations on the powers and duties of the Federal Judiciary, which will be of interest to the general reader.

We quote from the report of the Erie *Dispatch*:

From the organization of the government to the present time there were only two descriptions of federal judges, the Supreme Judge and the District Judge. The Circuit Judge as such was not known, except as a term of courtesy. The Circuit Court was held by the Supreme Judge and the District Judge sitting together, or by either of them alone.

The increase in the wealth and population of the country, and the consequent accumulation of business in these courts, prompted Congress to add to the judicial force by the nation. In April last they passed a bill creating a new number, one for Circuit. The Circuits are composed of as many States as the Supreme Judges may from time to time designate.

This is the Third Circuit, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, to which the Judge said his learned colleague had been assigned by appointment of the President. Under this new judicial arrangement the Circuit Court will be held in future by the Supreme Judge and the Circuit Judge sitting together; by the Circuit Judge and the District Judge sitting together, or by the Supreme Judge and Districts Judge sitting together, or by either of them sitting alone.

Whilst the District Judge may hold Circuit Court, the Circuit Judge has none of the powers of the District Judge, and cannot hold his Court. The District Court is exclusively the original Court of Admiralty, but from the decrees of the District Judge in Admiralty, an appeal lies to the Circuit Judge and from him to the Supreme Court of the United States. The District Court is also a court of original jurisdiction in Bankruptcy, over which the Circuit Court has supervisory power. The criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts is concurrent in case of all offenses, not capital. In capital cases, as treason, murder and robbing the mail by putting the culprit in fear of life, although the bill may be found by a grand jury of the District Court, it must be removed for trial to the more august tribunal of the Circuit Court in which the District Judge may preside. The District Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of all civil cases where the United States is a party.

The exclusive civil jurisdiction of the Circuit courts, extends to all actions between citizens of different States, where the sum in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars, and cases of infringments of the Patent Rights and Copyrights. The Circuit Court has also as a Court of Equity, all the powers of the high Court of Chancery of England. An appeal or write of error lies to the Supreme Court of the United States only in cases where the sum in controversy exceeds two thousand dollars.

From these observations it will be perceived how great is the power, and vast the responsibility of the Courts of the United States.

A Curious Law Suit.

The good people of Saugerties, N. Y., and vicinity are in a gossiping mood just now over a novel law suit, which will probably come off in the Ulster County Circuit at Kingston in April next. The principals are females, and the story, as gleaned from authentic sources, is a strange one. The complainant is Mrs. Susan Crawford, and the defendant is Mrs. Christine Russell.

Mrs. Crawford, the complainant, is a woman about forty-five or fifty years of age, rather inclined to obesity, a widow with four children. She is a school teacher in Saugerties, and her actions, style of speaking and department generally, show her to be a strong minded women, shrewd, smart, and calculating. Previous to her husband's death the family was in affluent circumstances, but owing to some financial trouble during his last days much money was lost, and to day the widow, though not really wanting the necessaries of life, is comparatively poor.

Christine Russell, the defendant, is now about 70 years of age, surrounded with all the comforts of a good home, and has money enough to keep her safe from poverty's intrusion. Both of the ladies are respected in the best circles, and are members of Rev. Mr. Barnum's Methodist church, in Saugerties. Mrs. Russell's husband, Jeremiah Russell has been dead nearly three years. In June, 1846, his wife died, and he became a widower, and now comes a curious story.

The next month, July, if the legal statement is correct, Mrs. Christine Crawford (mentioned above as Christine Russell), who was a sister to the husband of Susan Crawford, approached the latter and conversed with her upon the subject of securing Hon. Jere. Russell as a husband, he then being about 70 years of age and reputed to be worth $100,000 and she about forty four years of age and worth considerably less. At the interview with Susan Crawford, if the complaint be true, Christine told her if she would bring about a marriage between her and Jeremiah Russell, and she should survive him, she would give her a $2,000 piano, and a gold watch, and educate her child.

Susan listened attentively to the offers, and finally accepted it, when a written contract to that effect was drawn up and signed by both parties and that contract is said to be still in existence. Soon after Christine met Jeremiah at Susan's house by a previous arrangement, when an introduction followed. Then visit after visit occurred. Mrs. Susan Crawford finding light and fuel for the pair.—Thus matters progressed happily till October, 1847, when the two were united in marriage and lived together happily and much respected until 1867, when Hon. Jeremiah Russell died without making a will.

A short time previous to his death he seemed desirous of drawing up and finishing such a document, and often consulted counselor Winans, of Saugerties, in relation to it, but the will was never completed. After waiting a proper length of time the widow Russel claimed the portion of her deceased husband's property allowed her by law, claiming also that there was an ante nuptial agreement between them in relation to the disposition of it. Seeing that there were prospects of considerable litigation growing out of the complication of the affair, the executor finally compromised with the widow by paying over to her the snug sum of $35,000, when she "signed off" any further claim on the property.

As soon as this settlement transpired, Mrs. Susan Crawford demanded the $2,000 piano, gold watch, and the education of her child as the contract price agreed upon in writing for services rendered the widow in obtaining Hon. Jeremiah Russell for her as a husband. She asserted that the contract had been fulfilled on her part to the letter, and as Mrs. Christian Russell had survived Hon. Jeremiah Russell, as especially referred to in the contract, there was nothing for the widow Russel to do but to pay over the price. The defendant, thro' counsel, puts in a general denial; and also pleads the statute of limitation. It is a most curious case.

—The steamer Etna arrived at Boston from Liverpool, on Friday last.

STATE ITEMS.

—Chester county is largely infested with foxes.

—Johnson has a co-operative Library Association.

—The business of Reading is nearly all in the hands of young men.

—Fred. Heller, a soldier of the Mexican War, died on Sunday at Reading.

—Alanson and Sally Hollister of Salem, Wayne county, celebrated their golden wedding last week.

—A Colored editor was admitted to the Pennsylvania Press Association without any opposition thereto.

—A would be duellist of West Chester is in jail. The penalty for challenging is very heavy in that State.

—Samuel Wallaur of North Coventry, Chester county, aged 75, a prominent Democrat, died last week.

—Erie is enjoying the sensation that one of her fairist and most intelligent ladies is engaged to an English lord.

—At Barkley, Bradford county, a man named Dennis Callahan was killed in the mines Friday afternoon by a fall of slate.

—North East, Erie county, is in a state of excitement over the discovery of the dead body of a man with the skin peeled off.

—Jordan Crimmell was killed on the railroad at Lancaster last week. He was a brakeman and fell between two moving cars.

—The lumber interest are suffering badly for want of snow. Not a single saw mill is stocked with logs, and the result is great scarcity of money.

—A man named Joseph Long, of Columbia, was killed a few miles from that place in consequence of a heavily loaded wagon running over his body.

—A boiler in Ray's mill, Eldred Township, Warren county, exploded on Saturday, killing a young man named Albert Vansyke. The mill was blown to atoms.

—Dacil, the murderer of Harlan, near Reading, has been sentenced to death. Previous to sentence he placed a full written confession in the hands of the Court.

—Rev. Dr. Chas. Cook, of Philadelphia, who, 45 years ago, established the Beaver M. E. Church, was in this town at the funeral of the lamented Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore.

—A man named Haggerty was garroted by three men on the bridge between Oil City and Venango on Sunday evening and stripped of a gold watch and sixty dollars in money.

—The winter has been so mild that some of the sugar makers in Wayne county have tapped their trees and made considerable maple sugar this January, a thing never done before in that county.

—A verdant youth of Meadville sent a dollar to New York for a method of writing without pen and ink. He received the following inscription in large letters: *Write with a pencil.* Sold again.

—Ebensburg and Hollidaysburg both claim to have the champion checker player in their respective villages. Some of our old "vags," who have practiced playing the game with their noses through prison bars, might challenge them.

—A Mrs. Smith of Binghamton, poisoned herself to death last Friday with a dose of arsenic. She had been attending a sick husband, and from exhaustion fell asleep and dreamed her partner was dead, whereupon she took the poison which she had in the house for rats.

—A Huntingdon editor announces his marriage in his family circle and jollification propounds this conundrum: "What is the difference between editorial and matrimonial experience? In the former the devil cries for 'copy.' In the latter the 'copy' cries like the devil."

—The proposition of Peter Herdic to organize a new county out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming, is strongly opposed in Tioga as well as Bradford. Some of the most substantial citizens of Canton, the proposed county seat of the new county, discountenance the scheme,

—A few days ago Mr. Gabriel B. Eldred, of Susquehanna county, wrote to Gov. Geary, stating that the then Prothonotary of the county was dying, and asking the appointment to the office when the death actually occurred. The Prothonotary is dead, and his successor has been appointed, but Mr. Eldred is not the man.

—While the Bull Creek Coal Company's powder house at Barclay was being filled, on Thursday last, Martin Hillary, a boy 12 years of age, managed to fill both his pockets with powder unperceived by the workmen. In shooting off his fire works, Martin's pocket magazine was ignited, and he was horribly burned from his knees to his shoulders. He has since died.

—The Wrightsville Star says that a colored man Wilmore recently ate an opossum which weighed nine and one half pounds, when dressed, with four pounds of stuffing and a reasonable quantity of bread, at the 'Continental Hotel,' in Columbia, on a wager. Wilmore consumed the above and seven glasses of gin in less than twenty minutes, and at last accounts was living and doing well.

—The farmers in the southern townships of Lancaster county have been engaged in plowing their corn ground and more recently the ground which they intend sowing with oats. The farmers, near Lancaster, have also been engaged in plowing, and from all section comes the report that the ground ploughs admirably, and if the present mild weather continues, much of the spring work of our farmers will be done long before the first of April. This is a very unusual circumstance, and upon consulting the 'oldest inhabitant' he informs us that the like has not occurred since the year 1828, when he stated the winter was even milder than the present one.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The friends of the Rev. Horace Cook give it out that he is in an insane asylum.

—Rev. James M. Mathews, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York, died on Friday last, aged 81.

—Forty-one prisoners left Chicago Wednesday morning last for the Joliet Penitentiary.

—Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, completed from New Buffalo to St. Joseph, was opened Wednesday last.

—Richard Lasdale was instantly killed on Wednesday, at the Peoria gas works, by having a wagon tongue run through him.

—The Hyalitive Oil Works at Green Point, L. Lowned by Fleming & Wells, were demolished by an explosion.

—Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, completed from New Buffalo to St. Joseph, was opened on Wednesday last.

—Fifteen hundred to two thousand workmen were to be discharged from the Brooklin Navy Yard on Friday last.

—General Canby on Friday last issued an order turning over the administration of the State of Virginia to the civil authorities.

—Richard Lasdale was instantly killed on Wednesday, at the Peoria gas works, by having a wagon tongue run through him.

—The Hyalitive Oil Works at Green Point, L. I., owned by Fleming & Wells, were demolished by an explosion Tuesday night last.

Miscellaneous.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. HOWARD & CO., novl6dm. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LUCY JOHNSTON, jan16m6 Executrix.

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Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Bartain and others.—Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

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on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

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is complete, while no pains are spared on his part to make his

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equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

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FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS,

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (ch dec 8.

FARM FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about four miles west of the borough of Beaver, containing

Fifty-Seven and One-Half Acres,

more or less; about fifty acres cleared, balance timber. There is on the Farm a Two Story Log House, a small Bank Barn with good stabling underneath, an orchard containing about 70 apple, and seven or eight hundred young peach trees. For further information call upon the subscriber on the premises, or address Beaver C. H., Pa.

jan5,6m] JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Miscellaneous.

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Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton,
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Hakes, Scythes and Snathes, Corn and Garden Hoes.

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Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

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All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

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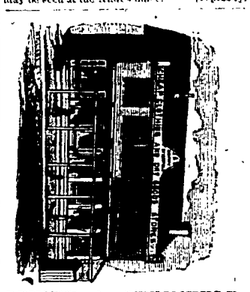

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